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White House Focus of Questions On CIA's Actions in Nicaragua

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Disclosures last week of possibly illegal activities by the Central Intelligence Agency in Nicaragua have raised questions in Congress about how much the White House knew about the agency's actions according to members of Congress and their aides.

One of the disclosures was of a classified Defense Intelligence Agency report saying that U.S.-backed Nicaraguan guerrillas were

U.S. military personnel in El Salvador have been increasingly close to the fighting. Page 3.

committing political assassinations as early as 1982, the year after the United States began financing their activities.

An executive order signed by President Ronald Reagan in 1983 prohibits government personnel from taking part or assisting in assassinations.

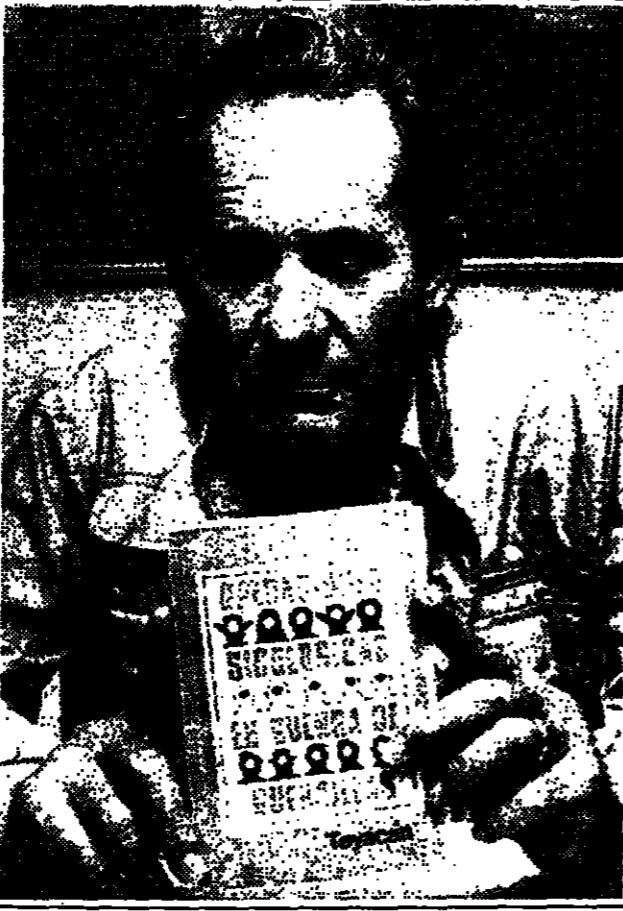
In an interview Saturday, Edgar Chamorro, a director of the rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said: "Frankly, I admit we have killed people in cold blood when we have found them guilty of crimes. We do believe in the assassination of tyrants. Some of the Sandinistas are tyrants in the small villages."

The weekly defense intelligence reports are widely distributed among intelligence officials, and the one first mentioning assassinations, dated July 1982, has been circulated among government agencies.

The document, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, says the rebels' activities in the spring of 1982 included "attacks by small guerrilla bands on individual Sandinista soldiers and the assassination of minor government officials and a Cuban adviser."

Asked Friday if the president or his top advisers knew of the report, a White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said, "No."

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat of New York who is deputy chairman of the Senate



Edgar Chamorro, a Nicaraguan rebel leader, holds a copy of "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Wars," a CIA-supplied manual that advised the assassination of officials.

rebels in Honduras, Mr. Chamorro said.

Mr. Chamorro said rebel leaders had deleted two pages with which they disagreed, but added that the sections dealing with "neutralizing" selected public officials were left intact.

Similarly, a White House official said Thursday that President Reagan did not know about the CIA primer advising the Nicaraguan rebels to assassinate selected Nicaraguan government officials until he read a newspaper story about it.

The small, unarmed plane that crashed into a mountainside in El

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 6)

Russians Deny U.S. Charges

All Arms Pacts Being Observed, Tass Declares

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has denied American accusations that it had breached arms control agreements.

It described the accusations as an attempt by the United States "to mislead the other side of its own misdeeds."

The rebuttal to a report prepared by a White House advisory panel and issued Oct. 10 came in a statement Saturday by Tass.

The press agency called the report "an open political forgery," and said its purpose was to "camouflage and even justify violations by the American side."

Denying charges addressed in the U.S. report, Tass said it was the United States that had taken or was planning to take steps incompatible with treaties on strategic arms, antiballistic missiles or underground nuclear tests.

"At a time when the U.S.S.R. strictly and unswervingly observes the treaties and agreements signed, practical actions have been and are being taken on the part of the United States aimed at going round and directly violating international obligations and disorganizing normal relations between states," Tass said.

Most of the charges made by Tass had been made in January after the Reagan administration released its own report on purported Soviet violations.

The Tass statement said the United States had breached agreements on strategic arms by deploying medium-range missiles in Europe. It said that further violations of limits on ballistic missiles with independently targetable warheads and on silo launchers were "directly programmed" into the U.S. military buildup.

Tass said the United States was working to undermine the 1972 treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems by building a mobile radar station, testing Minuteman missiles for anti-missile purposes and developing space weapons with anti-missile uses.

The Soviet Union denied the American charge that it had exceeded limits on underground nuclear tests set in treaties signed in 1974 and 1976, and said that, conversely, the Russians had registered excessive American blasts more than once.

Tass denied that the Soviet Union had used chemical weapons but said the United States had used such devices in Indochina and had supplied them to Afghan rebels.

The statement did not rebut specific charges in the American report, insisting rather that the Soviet Union adheres to treaties it signs.

"The United States has openly taken to the path of undermining previously reached agreements on arms limitation and reduction, including bypassing non-observance and sometimes openly violating such agreements," Tass said.

The White House report released Oct. 10 had been prepared by an advisory panel led by William R. Graham, a Pentagon consultant from 1968 to 1981. Reviewing Soviet compliance with arms control accords dating to 1958, the panel said it had found "recurring instances of Soviet conduct involving deliberate deception, misdirection and falsification of data during negotiations."

President Ronald Reagan, in a letter accompanying the report, said the findings had not been formally reviewed by the government.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

TACLOBAN, Philippines — To Vicente Sydiongco, the first shell sounded like thunder. It was Oct. 20, 1944, and a typhoon had struck the central Philippines island of Leyte the night before.

Then Mr. Sydiongco heard the secondary explosions, and he realized this was no typhoon. He knew then that, true to the promise of General Douglas MacArthur, the Americans had returned.

Captain Paul Austin of Fort Worth, Texas, was one of those Americans who hit the beaches of Leyte Gulf 40 years ago as part of MacArthur's drive to recapture the Japanese-occupied Philippines and split Tokyo's World War II empire in half.

The operation, the general wrote later in his memoirs, would become a springboard "for the final assault on Japan itself."

Captain Austin's unit came under heavy Japanese artillery and machine gun fire that day as the Americans established their beachhead, but the hardest fighting was yet to come. Captain Austin, then a company commander, would later lead a bayonet charge and engage the Japanese in hand-to-hand combat.

On Sunday, in commemoration of the events at Leyte, veterans of the U.S. 96th and 24th



The Chinese Communist Party's general secretary, Hu Yaobang, right, presiding over a meeting of the Central Committee. At his side is Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader.

Chinese Remodel Economy

Government Role In Market Is Cut By Party Leaders

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China has announced plans for sweeping changes in its urban economy that will introduce capitalist-style market forces and reduce government control.

The plans were incorporated in a decision on the changes in China's economic structure that were adopted Saturday at a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.

The new measures will give greater independence to one million state-owned enterprises and make them compete to survive.

In addition, the program will separate government functions from purely economic functions, which will be left to plant managers operating within guidelines.

The decision will also mean that China will limit central planning, phase out extensive consumer subsidies and leave the prices of many products to be determined by supply and demand.

The document also pledged to expand foreign trade, promote younger government technical experts, retire old managers in key industries next year and make increases in urban wages contingent on greater productivity.

Some Beijing-based diplomats, who had anticipated many of the changes from hints in the Chinese press, thought they would accelerate China's repudiation of the rigid system of central planning and economic control borrowed by Mao from the Soviet Union, though not communism itself.

This is the first step in a very exciting direction," a Western diplomat said. "If they don't trip and fall, the Soviet model is dead in China."

A Chinese official familiar with the decision called it the most important since December 1978, when the Central Committee approved a new system of incentives for China's 800 million peasants in which those who produced more were rewarded.

A sharp rise in agricultural output resulted and China's communes began to break up as individual households became the basic farming unit.

The official said the new measures, which will affect the other 200 million Chinese in cities, were designed to complete the economic transformation by doing for industry what the 1978 measures did successfully for agriculture.

The authors of the document took pains to allay fears among Chinese that the elimination of subsidies for basic necessities, housing and transportation, which by some estimates consume up to a quarter of the budget, would lead to inflation or erode incomes. The document told officials to publicize that the readjustment of prices "will never bring about a general and spiraling price rise."

[Minor incidents of panic buying have broken out in Beijing and other cities this week, revealing the anxiety over inflation in China, where state subsidies have held down prices and guaranteed wages for more than 30 years. United Press International reported from Beijing.]

The document declared that China would still adhere to Communist principles, but it conceded that they had not worked very well in China.

The profound changes that have taken place in the 35 years since the founding of the people's republic are an initial demonstration of the superiority of the socialist model.

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Honecker Still Shows Independence From Moscow

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — A statement by Erich Honecker before his visit to Finland last week is being interpreted by Western analysts as a signal to Moscow that the East German leader cannot be counted on to subordinate all of his own initiatives to changes in Soviet policy, even though he did so in canceling a visit to West Germany.

Mr. Honecker told Finnish journalists that he would continue to seek good relations with West Germany "regardless of the ups and downs in the international climate."

His statement, reprinted in the official East German newspaper *Neues Deutschland*, surprised Western diplomats with its boldness.

Mr. Honecker's attitude is regarded as particularly significant by the diplomats because the Soviet Union has been conducting a campaign to impose a new conformity on East-bloc foreign policy and to put an end to the tendency of smaller Eastern European countries to cultivate political, economic and cultural ties with Western Europe.

The statement was also seen as a clear official indication that Mr. Honecker still thought he was right in seeking a spectacular improvement in his country's relations with West Germany and that the Kremlin, or more precisely, according to Western diplomats, hard-liners in the Kremlin, were wrong in pressuring him to postpone the visit last month.

Western diplomats on both sides of the Berlin Wall added that the East German leader resisted Soviet pressure as long as he could but finally bowed because he could not be sure that the visit would produce the results needed to justify defying Soviet wishes.

There is a consensus among



United Press International
Erich Honecker, right, the East German leader, and President Mauno Koivisto toasting after a duck hunt in Finland.

Western analysts that Soviet pressure on the East Europeans does not seem to come from the Kremlin as a whole but rather is the controversial policy of a group of hard-liners within the Soviet leadership.

Some recent Western visitors to Moscow have come away with the impression that the state of uncertainty created by the internal debate in the Kremlin may be waning because of the apparent emergence of Mikhail S. Gorbachov as the second most powerful figure.

Even though the younger generation of Soviet leaders may still be many years from assuming power, a clearer Soviet policy appears to be emerging now under the presidency of Konstantin U. Chernenko, these Westerners said.

They added that this seems to have cleared the air to the extent that some Soviet figures receiving

the initiative must come from Bonn.

"The Soviets have called back the East Europeans from contact with the West," a Western diplomat said.

Moscow, he added, may well feel that it cannot tolerate initiatives by Eastern European leaders as long as the Soviet Union's own foreign policy remains bogged down because of the internal debate in Prague.

Other analysts added that the hard-liners in the Kremlin, led by the foreign minister, Andrei A. Grromyko, seemed intent on limiting the East-West dialogue on major issues as much as possible to the two superpowers.

There has been a sharp drop in official contacts at the level of governments and political parties between Eastern European countries and the West, according to the sources.

The Soviet clampdown on the Eastern Europeans has been combined with a bitter propaganda campaign against West Germany.

The campaign is expected to last at least until the 40th anniversary of the capitulation of Nazi Germany next May.

Janos Kadar, the Hungarian leader, visited Paris last week and President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania went to Bonn, but these trips were seen as exceptions to the rules of behavior expected from Eastern European leaders.

Mr. Grromyko went to Budapest last month to try to talk Mr. Kadar out of going to Paris, according to Western sources. Since Hungary is less exposed than East Germany and France is a less controversial host country than West Germany, Mr. Grromyko's effort failed.

But Soviet pressure succeeded with Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader, who called off a visit to Bonn.

Western diplomats here say that the Kadar and Ceausescu visits

seem to have brought more modest results than had been hoped for before the Kremlin started its drive for conformity in the East bloc.

Western analysts say that the immediate future of relations between the two Germans and among the other Eastern European countries depends largely on how the case of the 140 East German refugees in the West German Embassy in Prague is solved.

The East Germans had gone to Czechoslovakia on tourist visits, then sought refuge in the embassy and are seeking permission to emigrate to West Germany.

In the past, the East German regime has given in to similar demands after staying in the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin and the West German mission there. West Germany has bought the freedom of tens of thousands of East Germans over the years.

This practice was vehemently attacked by Pravda in its first article warning Mr. Honecker agains going to West Germany. But other Eastern European regimes also are strongly opposed to it, for reasons of their own.

Now the refugee problem is no longer one that the Honecker regime can solve on its own without regard to overall East bloc policy. Western diplomats said.

They added that Mr. Honecker was under strong pressure to resist the demands of the refugees this time. They fear that the refugees may be stuck in the embassy for months and will remain an irritant between Eastern Europe and West Germany.

Western diplomats are also convinced that the past East German practice of granting political concessions in exchange for West German loans and credits will not be repeated for a long time. This practice has been harshly attacked by Pravda as giving Western "imperialism" an opening to undermine the socialist system.

Western Officers See No Big Push by Iran

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Western intelligence officers say they doubt that an Iranian ground drive against Iraqi positions on the northern front last week was a prelude to a major offensive in the four-year war with Iraq.

The drive, which began late Wednesday, was followed Saturday by what the Iranian press agency described as "limited attacks" intended to clear the high ground around Meimak in the mountains 70 miles (115 kilometers) northeast of Baghdad.

Iraq conceded that the Iranians had made some progress but said a counterattack was being readied to drive the Iranians out of the area. Baghdad also asserted that it had broken the original attack, killing more than 1,800 Iranians.

[The Iranian press agency, monitored in Nicosia, said Saturday that the Iranian troops had completed the "purging of the Meimak heights." The Associated Press reported.]

[But later, the general command of the Iraqi armed forces announced in Baghdad that Iraqi forces launched a major counteroffensive and "liberated all positions" from the Iranians.]

Because Western journalists and military attachés are barred from the battlefronts, it is impossible to verify the combatants' claims.

Western analysts stressed the tentative tone of Iranian statements. An analyst said that the Iranian operations Saturday appeared to be aimed only at recapturing heights within Iran that Iraq had seized at the start of the war in September 1980.

Iraq also asserted that a minor Iranian attack had been launched on the central front in the sector of Kut. Western intelligence

Bogus Policemen Kidnap Militant Priest in Poland

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — A Polish priest known for his compelling sermons and sympathies toward the outlawed Solidarity trade union, was abducted Friday night by two men posing as police officers, Polish state television reported Saturday.

Suspicion was immediately aroused that Poland's security forces may have had a hand in the priest's disappearance.

The evening news report said the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, 37, was stopped by his abductors about 10 P.M. Friday while driving between Warsaw and Torun, a city about 125 miles (202 kilometers) north of the capital. No motive for the kidnapping was suggested.

Father Popieluszko is known throughout Poland for his defiant pro-Solidarity Masses at his parish church in Warsaw's Zoliborz district, where he draws crowds of 10,000 or more. He is one of several priests whom the government has threatened with prosecution.

"I tried to help the poor forced laborers to have their conditions improved," said the former rocket engineer, who left the United States in March to avoid prosecution by the Justice Department.

The Justice Department said that the United States had effectively sent Mr. Rudolph to West Germany without first informing the authorities here. He said Washington had informed Bonn of the case only in the last week.

While the statute of limitations has expired on most war crimes, Mr. Rudolph could face prosecution in West Germany if it were determined that he caused the deaths of slave laborers.

The Justice Department said that, as the director of V-2 rocket production from 1943 to 1945, Mr. Rudolph "participated in the persecution of forced laborers, including concentration camp inmates, who were employed there under inhumane conditions."

In the interview, Mr. Rudolph sought to distinguish between the V-2 program he directed and the tunneling by slave laborers in the vast underground complex, where prisoners reportedly worked by hand with no water, poor ventilation and meager rations.

"If you want to run a production, and the V-2 was a precision instrument, you cannot use poor laborers," he said. "There was no sabotage to my knowledge which would have led to punishment."

"I did nothing that was wrong," he said, adding that he had as many as 5,000 prisoners, mostly Russians, under his command. "Quite the contrary."

American Says She Warned of Bomb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An American with contacts in Lebanon says she warned the State Department in mid-August that a radical Shiite Moslem group would attack the U.S. Embassy annex near East Beirut between Sept. 20 and 22.

The American, Lucile Levin, said Friday she had obtained the information during efforts to gain the release of her husband, Jeremy Levin, the Middle East bureau chief for Cable News Network, who was kidnapped in March.

She said the State Department was advised of the threat on Aug. 16. The car-bomb attack, which heavily damaged the annex, occurred on Sept. 20. Two Americans and 12 Lebanese were killed.

Mrs. Levin said she had learned

Ex-Nazi Scientist Denies He Abused V-2 Laborers

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Arthur L.H. Rudolph, a German-born engineer who helped pioneer some of America's boldest ventures in space, has denied that he persecuted slave laborers in a Nazi rocket installation during World War II.

Reached Saturday by telephone in Hamburg, Mr. Rudolph said the accusations were "completely untrue."

"I tried to help the poor forced laborers to have their conditions improved," said the former rocket engineer, who left the United States in March to avoid prosecution by the Justice Department.

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Philippines Re-Lives the Return of MacArthur

(Continued from Page 1)

The Philippines: I have returned. The hour of your redemption is here." [UPI reported.]

James Hofrichter, one of the organizers of the U.S. veterans' trip, said many veterans felt the Leyte landing anniversary had been overshadowed by the commemoration this year of the 40th anniversary of the Allied invasion of France.

But the memories of the U.S. Pacific theater veterans are no less vivid, and the suffering of many of them at the hands of the Nazis' Japanese allies is not less real.

Conversations with 10 American veterans who fought under MacArthur also show that forgiveness does not come easy. Some want nothing to do with the Japanese veterans here and have never reconciled themselves to the postwar partnership between the United States and Japan.

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"When I'm over here and I think about the buddies I helped bury on Leyte, I can't help it," said James Frederick, 59, of Arlington, Texas. "It's still embedded in my mind."

One of the returning veterans who suffered most was Richard Deutch, 65, of Garrett, Indiana, a former 2d petty officer taken prisoner by the Japanese in 1942 after being wounded on Corregidor.

A survivor of the infamous Bataan death march in which thousands of captured U.S. and Filipino soldiers died, Mr. Deutch spent a year in a prison camp in the Philippines and about two years in a labor camp in Japan.

Out of 405 prisoners of war in his group in Japan, he said; "133 of us walked out." Thousands of American prisoners were starved, beaten or tortured to death, he said, and others suffered unspeakable cruel-

16 Spaniards Saved After Irish Fire On Fishing Boat

Reuters

DUBLIN — Sixteen Spanish fishermen were rescued from their sinking trawler Saturday after it had come under fire from an Irish naval vessel. It was the first serious incident in a conflict over fishing rights between the two countries.

The issue may have an impact on negotiations on Spanish entry into the European Community. Integrating the large Spanish fishing fleet presents a major problem for the 10-member grouping.

The Irish Defense Ministry said the trawler, the Santander-registered Sonia, was spotted Friday 10 miles (16 kilometers) off the southeast coast of Ireland. Ministry sources said it had been fishing illegally in Irish waters.

The ministers said the trawler captain refused to allow it to be boarded and tried to ram the patrol vessel, the Aisling, which fired nearly 600 rounds of cannon and small-arms fire as it tried to seize the fishing vessel. After a five-hour chase in heavy seas, the trawler escaped into British waters.

A few hours later, it sent out a distress signal saying it was sinking. The 16 crew members were picked up by British helicopters and a West German container ship that was in the area.

Speaking to reporters at an RAF rescue station at Mawgan, southwest England, one of the crewmen said the patrol vessel had opened fire without warning.

Spain reaffirmed Saturday its hopes of progress this week in negotiations to join the European Community, but a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that "an incident like this does not exactly relax the atmosphere."

EC foreign ministers meet Monday in Luxembourg to continue talks on admitting Spain and Portugal.

The poll, published in the pro-Conservative *Mail* and the liberal *Observer*, showed the Conservatives up to 12 points ahead of Labor, the chief opposition group, compared to a lead of one to 8 points before the bombing.

The Observer poll also showed opinion hardening in Northern Ireland, with 40 percent saying Britain should give up Ulster, 39 percent that it should stay and 21 percent with no opinion. In a poll last May, 45 percent wanted Britain to pull out.

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Former Italian Police Aide Arrested

ROME (AP) — Police on Saturday announced the arrest of General Pietro Musumeci, former deputy head of the Italian Secret Service Police Force, on charges including criminal association and links to the Bologna train station bombing that killed 85 people Aug. 2, 1980.

Five other persons, including three officers of the force who were identified as associates of General Musumeci, were also arrested Friday.

Police said they had evidence linking General Musumeci and other Secret Service officers to the escape from Italy in 1982 of Francesco Pazienza, a businessman wanted for involvement in a financial scandal that led to the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano earlier that year.

U.K. Tory Ratings Up After Bombing

LONDON (AP) — Poll ratings of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives have risen since the Irish Republican Army bombed the hotel where she and fellow party members were staying Oct. 12, two surveys by weekly newspapers showed Sunday.

The poll, published in the pro-Conservative *Mail* and the liberal *Observer*, showed the Conservatives up to 12 points ahead of Labor, the chief opposition group, compared to a lead of one to 8 points before the bombing, in which four people were killed and 32 injured.

The Observer poll also showed opinion hardening in Northern Ireland, with 40 percent saying Britain should give up Ulster, 39 percent that it should stay and 21 percent with no opinion. In a poll last May, 45 percent wanted Britain to pull out.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Afghan Exiles in U.S.
Flourish on Chicken

Afghan refugees in New York may soon be to fried chicken what the Koreans are to fruit and vegetable stands. About 10,000 to 15,000 Afghans have arrived in the Big Apple since the Soviet Army intervened in their country in December 1979, and the city already has about 110 Afghan fast food shops, bearing such all-American names as Boston Fried Chicken, Harlem Fried Chicken and Texas Fried Chicken. Similar Afghan fast food outlets have opened in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California and Washington, D.C.

The man who started it all actually arrived before the Soviet intervention. Taib Zia came to the United States in 1972, got a job with a fried chicken outfit and earned enough to buy the franchise. Now he owns six Kennedy Fried Chicken shops (named after the late president "just because Afghans like him a lot") in Manhattan, Queens and Brooklyn.

Mr. Zia employs mainly Afghan refugees and provides technical assistance to those who want to start their own fried chicken restaurants. The Afghans say the competition from the big chains like Kentucky Fried Chicken is tough, but that their own chicken is special because of the spices, mainly red pepper and fresh garlic.

How Washington
Deals With a Weed

In the shallows of the Potomac River as it flows through Washington a weed grows rampant, choking other marine life and impeding boaters, fishermen and swimmers. The growth of the plant, *Hydrilla verticillata*, also has reached epidemic proportions in Florida, clogging scores of waterways.

The Army Corps of Engineers had planned to test Di-
quint, a pesticide, in the Potomac, but environmentalists objected. Now it is using an aquatic harvester, resembling a huge lawnmower, to remove the weeds.

Notes on People

Carl Lewis won four gold medals at the Los Angeles Olympics and, four days after the games ended, Bantam Books issued a practically instant biography, "Carl Lewis!"

U.S. Is Said
To Impede
Cruz's Role
In Nicaragua

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, while publicly criticizing the Nov. 4 elections in Nicaragua as a "sham," has privately argued against the participation of the leading opposition presidential candidate for fear his involvement would legitimize the electoral process, senior administration officials said.

Since May, when U.S. policy toward the election was formed, the administration has wanted the opposition candidate, Arturo Jose Cruz, either not to enter the race or, if he did, to withdraw before the election, claiming the conditions were unfair, the officials said.

The administration never contemplated letting Cruz stay in the race," one official said, "because then the Sandinistas could justifiably claim that the elections were legitimate, making it much harder for the United States to oppose the Nicaraguan government."

Other U.S. officials vehemently denied this contention. L. Craig Johnstone, deputy assistant secretary of state for Central America, said Saturday, "Any one who would



Mary Evans

won parole this month after telling Tennessee parole board officials, "There is no doubt in my mind at all that it was a serious mistake." It was the first time on record that she had indicated regret. Miss Evans, 27, will be released Feb. 4 after serving the minimum 11 months of a three-year sentence. She has been disbarred.

Short Takes

Heavy rains that have drenched Texas over the past few weeks are beginning to bring an end to the worst drought since the catastrophic dry spell that peaked in 1956. The drought — or drought, as Texans call it — had lasted for as long as two years in some parts of the state.

Nearly 30 percent of Americans are getting direct personal benefits from the federal government, according to the Census Bureau. Social Security is the leading source of benefits; among others are veterans' programs, food stamps, welfare, Medicaid and subsidized housing.

Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGEE

Several U.S. officials who are familiar with the administration's activities in Nicaragua said the Central Intelligence Agency had worked with some of Mr. Cruz's supporters to ensure that they would object to any potential agreement for his participation in the election.

Specifically, the administration officials said an alliance of Nicaraguan businessmen called the Superior Council of Private Enterprise

Courtesy Press
Arturo Jose Cruz

was in frequent contact with the CIA about the elections. They said Mr. Cruz was not aware of the CIA's role.

The administration officials said that the president of the alliance, Enrique Bolanos Geyer, and other leaders of the business organization met during the spring and summer with CIA officials in Washington and San Jose, Costa Rica.

Members of the Democratic Coordinator, a group of political parties opposing the Sandinista government, which is headed by Mr. Cruz, and U.S. officials familiar with their deliberations, said that objections by Mr. Bolanos and the business federation played a major role in preventing Mr. Cruz from reaching an agreement with the Sandinists.

Mr. Bolanos said in an interview in Managua on Wednesday that he and the business federation "have nothing to do with the CIA."

■ Cruz Calls For Cease-Fire

Mr. Cruz called Friday for a cease-fire in Nicaragua between U.S.-backed rebels and government forces as a first step toward a political settlement that would include a delay in elections, United Press International reported from Washington.

Mr. Cruz said the cease-fire should be followed by "a conclusive declaration" by President Ronald Reagan or U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz that the United States would end support to rebels fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's government if a peaceful solution could be found to the conflict.

Then, Mr. Cruz said, the Sandinist government should postpone the elections for as long as four months and begin a one-month "dialogue of national reconciliation" with opposition political leaders.

Leaders of the two main rebel groups, the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force and the Costa Rica-based Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, said they

would consider accepting a cease-fire under the Cruz plan.

3 U.S. Military Trainers Visited Area
Near Offensive by El Salvador Army

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

PERQUIN, El Salvador — Three U.S. military personnel spent the night in a Salvadoran Army field command post here on the first night of a major army offensive, despite rules barring them from visiting areas where combat is likely.

The incident illustrates a trend by U.S. military personnel to travel more widely in El Salvador.

Colonel James Steele, head of U.S. military trainers here, and the two other U.S. military men flew to Perquin to observe the performance of the Alacatí Battalion in its helicopter-borne assault Thursday at the start of a 2,300-troop offensive against northern Morazán province, one of the guerrillas' two principal strongholds, U.S. officials said. The U.S.-trained battalion is one of the Salvadoran Army's elite units.

The U.S. personnel said they

were displaying significantly more caution about being seen visiting areas near combat.

According to the embassy's "terms of reference," which have been in effect for more than two years, U.S. military personnel are to avoid being "placed in situations where combat is likely."

Limits on activities of U.S. military personnel here have been established to assuage fears in the U.S. Congress and public opinion that Americans are running risks. Five U.S. military personnel are known to have been ordered to leave the country since February 1982 for engaging in activities considered too close to direct involvement in combat.

Perquin is deep inside territory usually controlled by leftist guerrillas. About 100 of them, according to residents of the town, evacuated about 30 minutes before the army helicopters began landing.

The three Americans later reported to the U.S. Embassy that they had not come under fire, Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering said Friday. At least two other helicopters flying the same route that the advisers had flown during the afternoon, however, had drawn ground fire.

In addition, the Americans were present here Thursday afternoon, when Salvadoran troops no more than 1,000 yards away opened fire on suspected guerrilla positions and Friday morning, when a mine exploded on the edge of town and severely wounded a Salvadoran soldier.

The three U.S. military men all carried automatic rifles, in line with U.S. rules allowing them to carry weapons for self-defense.

Six U.S. journalists, who also spent the night in Perquin, saw the three U.S. military personnel. The other two U.S. personnel, besides Colonel Steele, were a U.S. naval attaché, who is a U.S. Marine lieutenant colonel, and an army sergeant who is an aide of Colonel Steele's.

Mr. Pickering asked journalists Friday not to print the names of the latter two men to avoid possible reprisals against them or their families by leftist guerrillas.

Mr. Pickering backed the decision by the three men to visit Per-

quin, saying that they "absolutely" had not broken what the embassy calls "terms of reference" for U.S. military personnel.

Mr. Steele "was in the middle of the Alacatí Battalion in Perquin. It was his judgment, which I agree with, that he was in as safe a place as he could be in El Salvador," Mr. Pickering said.

As of midday Friday, Salvadoran officers reported that the rebels had suffered virtually no resistance. One Salvadoran soldier and two guerrillas had been confirmed as dead as the rebels seemingly vanished in the steep mountains covered with lush forests.

A year ago, U.S. military trainers were displaying significantly more caution about being seen visiting areas near combat.

According to the embassy's "terms of reference," which have been in effect for more than two years, U.S. military personnel are to avoid being "placed in situations where combat is likely."

Limits on activities of U.S. military personnel here have been established to assuage fears in the U.S. Congress and public opinion that Americans are running risks. Five U.S. military personnel are known to have been ordered to leave the country since February 1982 for engaging in activities considered too close to direct involvement in combat.

■ More U.S. Advisers in Field

Bernard Gwertzman of *The New York Times* reported from Washington.

Reagan administration officials acknowledged Saturday that senior U.S. military officers had recently begun to move more freely into the countryside of El Salvador. But Brian Carlson, a State Department spokesman, said that there had been no easing of rules that prohibit advisers from being in areas where combat is likely.

A Defense Department official said Saturday that while the advisers were roaming further afield to observe the effects of U.S. training,

the Americans were present here Thursday afternoon, when Salvadoran troops no more than 1,000 yards away opened fire on suspected guerrilla positions and Friday morning, when a mine exploded on the edge of town and severely wounded a Salvadoran soldier.

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LOS ANGELES — The body of Jon-Erik Hexum, the actor who was the co-star of the television series "Cover Up" and who was declared dead six days after shooting himself in the temple with a blank-loaded pistol on a TV set, was flown Friday to San Francisco, where his heart was transplanted into a dying man.

A spokesman for Pacific Medical Center said the recipient was a 37-year-old man who asked to remain anonymous.

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North	East	South	West
2♦	Pass	2▼	Pass
2♦	Pass	3▼	Pass
3♦	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
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3♦	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
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7▼	Pass	Pass	Pass

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A 'War' Out of Control?

Perhaps the Reagan administration has it right about the CIA's dreadful how-to primer for waging terror in Nicaragua. Perhaps it was written by an "overzealous free-lancer." But where does that leave the agency's director, William Casey? If he approved the manual, he violated the executive orders of three presidents and negligently failed to inform the congressional intelligence committees. If he did not know what was being done in his and America's name, the verdict is mepacifiable that the "contra war" is out of control.

Moving to limit the damage, President Reagan has ordered an inquiry — by the CIA. The result is likely to be a pound of fudge in self-protective wrappers. Getting the truth requires something more, preferably a full-scale inquiry by the intelligence committee of the Senate or the House into every aspect of this undeclared war — including the mining of Nicaraguan ports; the "private" volunteers and soldiers of fortune so easily recruited; that comic book with sabotage instructions, and now a manual so brutally cynical that even the contra fighters balked at distributing 2,000 copies.

One passage of the manual urges rebels in Nicaragua to recruit criminals to bring about violence "that will cause the death of one or more people to create a martyr for the cause." Whoever wrote that did not know, or care, that Presidents Ford, Carter and Reagan have insisted that no one acting for the United States may encourage political murder.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sharing the Pain in Spain

A specter of austerity haunts Western Europe, greatly shrinking the distance between Tories and socialists. With measures as tough as any taken by Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Spain's Felipe González is proving how much the global economic changes of the 1970s have altered politics in the 1980s.

With unemployment at 18.5 percent, Mr. González has called on labor and industry to negotiate terms for easier dismissals and lower real wages in the next two years. Bowing to his government's popularity, half the unions have agreed. Radicals threaten defiance and strikes.

Prime Minister González is trying to prepare Spain's long-shelved industries for entry into the European Community. In a broader sense, he is joining the continental movement to regain competitiveness.

It is a movement that is fast making traditional social democratic policies obsolete. Socialists like Mr. González and President François Mitterrand of France try to distinguish

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Louisville Helped Mondale

Speculation can end on the effect of the first debate between the presidential candidates, in time for the Kansas City debate on Oct. 21, enough post-Oct. 7 polls were in to give a pretty clear answer. Just about everyone except Nancy Reagan agreed that Walter Mondale was the winner in Louisville, and the polls registered some gains for him. In the Washington Post-ABC News poll, for example, Mr. Mondale rose from a pre-Louisville 37 percent to 42 percent afterward, a statistically significant difference. Also, his post-Louisville support was notably firmer. The first debate enabled Mr. Mondale to increase the size of and firm up his Democratic base. It improved the morale, and hence probably increased the turnout, of core Democratic voters.

But it did not result in massive erosion of the Reagan majority. From the end of August until Oct. 7 Mr. Reagan's percentage — the single most important result in any poll, when you have an incumbent running — oscillated between 55 and 60 percent. In most polls after Louisville the Reagan percentage was oscillating in the 53-to-58-percent range.

The sensible conclusion was that Mr. Reagan's support was down, a little. That conclusion was confirmed by results in statewide polls after the first debate. But Mr. Reagan was not down to the danger zone. A candidate

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Capitalist Rethink in China

The radical new blueprint for the Chinese economy has a significance far beyond even the one billion Chinese lives it will ultimately affect. It represents the boldest step ever taken by a major Communist country not just to coexist with capitalism but to absorb permanently all features it can safely adopt from the rival system. The Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, whose strong personal hallmark is stamped on the changes, has swept away

Marxist dogmas like so many cobwebs. The doctrinal rethink means a progressive reduction in state subsidies, the loosening of rigid state control, with more incentives to workers and a freer rein for managers, and the encouragement on a controlled scale of private enterprise for private gain. The recent agreement over Hong Kong was only acceptable in the belief that Communist China was gearing itself to live alongside the capitalist world. Mr. Deng now indicates that to be correct.

— The Sunday Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR OCT. 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Moret Evicts Maura in Madrid

MADRID — The Spanish Ministry has resigned. Senor Antonio Maura, the President of the Council, saw the King [on Oct. 21] and inquired whether he still possessed the monarch's confidence after the attacks made upon him by the Cortes and by Senor Sigismundo Moret, the head of the Liberal party. The King's reply has not been made known, but it is easy to guess, since on receiving it Senor Maura handed the resignation of the Cabinet to King Alfonso. Not only did the King accept it, he asked Senor Moret to form a new Ministry. For the last week, the entire political world in Madrid has known that the King disapproved of Senor Maura's attitude in regard to the [Oct. 13] execution of Francisco Ferrer.

1934: Democrats Get Campaign Help

WASHINGTON — A notice sent out by the Democratic National Committee [on Oct. 21] suggests that congressional candidates may exploit the expenditures of Federal funds in their districts in campaign speeches. The notice says: "The attached bulletin shows Federal appropriations segregated by departments for your state. It is believed that information will enable you to answer inquiries made constantly on these subjects. You can use this any way you like in speeches, radio talks and newspaper interviews, embellishing the facts set forth with your own views and opinions." Republicans immediately launched a vigorous attack against the move, charging that Democratic leaders are trying to buy the election.

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Let the Candidates 'Talk Sense to the American People'

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — Americans would be blessed beyond measure if the presidential candidates would hew to Adlai Stevenson's advice many years ago: Talk sense.

If it is impossible to question and rethink the viability of the Social Security system, is it possible for a candidate to say that it is? Obviously it is not possible in 1984. If it were sensible would a president or a candidate dare say, "I really have no answer for the problems and hostilities in the Middle East and may never find such an answer?"

A political season should test the assumptions, as opposed to the assertions, of those who seek to lead.

The United States has roughly 5 percent of the world's population and 25 percent of its wealth. Can it, with such substantial but finite resources, fulfill global military commitments that the present administration defines as meeting "any contingency" and the Democratic candidate as the defense of "American interests?" Which contingencies and interests? If, as the candidates say, Central America is "vital" to U.S. interests, are they willing to fight at what cost?

There are economic assumptions not undeserving of examination. The American economy is a remarkable engine, producing a gross national product of \$3 trillion. Can it, however, sustain a national debt that approaches \$2 trillion and grows by nearly \$200 billion annually, and al-

most twice provide major underpinning for the \$800-billion debt of the developing nations of the world?

Can the United States continue to absorb the international trade deficits in excess of \$100 billion a year, which threaten to soon make America a debtor nation? Does it erect protectionist walls? Does it — because of the strength of the dollar abroad — continue to export jobs through the loss of foreign markets for its manufactured goods?

Such questions are the sort one expects of bookkeepers; they take no account of the idealistic assumptions that infuse many of America's policies, its sense of place and mission.

This idealism, in differing ways and in differing manifestations, is expressed by both candidates. They see or would like to see an America that contributes mightily to the amelioration of poverty, hunger and social injustice at home and on other continents. But how is that to be done and how soon?

At home, 10 to 15 percent of the people live below a defined poverty line. Abroad — in Africa, Latin America and elsewhere — the numbers are in the hundreds of millions. Is American idealism consonant with the capacity to achieve its goals?

All things may be possible — social reformation, global military might, economic and financial stability. But

does the possibility hinge on sacrifice, a word and an idea that enjoys little currency in the political dialogue of 1984? President Reagan promises to do all things without an increase in taxes. Walter Mondale promises to do all things with a modest sacrifice, higher taxes primarily on the "rich," meaning the less than 3 percent of the population with incomes in excess of \$60,000 a year.

Are these assumptions valid, can the United States do it all and sacrifice little or nothing? Or are such bloodless, that economic commitments are not painless.

"What does concern me," Adlai Stevenson said in 1952, accepting the Democratic nomination for president, "... is not just winning the election, but how it is won, how well we can take advantage of this great quadrennial opportunity to debate issues sensibly and soberly..."

"Let's face it. Let's talk sense to the American people. Let's tell them the truth, that there are no gains without pains, that this is the eve of great decisions, not easy decisions..."

The Washington Post.

A Country That Doesn't Earn Its Way Puts Its Military Capacity in Jeopardy

By Alan W. Wolff

WASHINGTON — Every nation must pay for its defense. Britain liquidated overseas assets, the investments of generations, and borrowed heavily to wage war against Germany. After the war it chose policies of current consumption rather than savings and investment. It did not earn its way in world trade and was quickly surpassed in economic strength and military potential by former adversaries. The United States is pursuing policies today not unlike Britain's after the war.

These economic policies damage security in a number of ways. The manufacturing base is being eroded; the technological lead is being undermined; by curbing economic growth in Europe and Japan, relations with allies are being strained; in the Third World the cause of democracy is receiving a severe setback.

Imports are taking an increasing share of the U.S. market. American exports are faring less and less well in the world's markets. Record trade deficits, announced monthly, mean that millions of American workers are not being employed or trained. There is now a documented erosion of both basic and emerging industries necessary to national defense.

Steel-making capacity alone has shrunk 30 percent since January 1981; import dependency in steel has increased to well over 25 percent. Even this level of domestic production is maintained by a patchwork of export restraint agreements.

The telecommunications industry, in which America is the world leader in technology, has seen a sharp reversal in the past three and a half years from a surplus of \$1 billion to a deficit of \$200 million.

And this is only the beginning. The U.S. trade gap is predicted to widen sharply unless economic and trade policies are changed.

This disaster does not occur because American workers have become less energetic or American management less farsighted or American scientists less innovative. It results primarily because overvaluation of the dollar adds to the other problems of international competition.

In every week that goes by under present policies, U.S. firms and workers make and export nearly \$3 billion worth of goods less than the foreign goods that the country imports. This trade gap causes a loss of invention of

which their use ever so much more likely?

What is so tragic is that this damage to national defense need not occur. There is no absence of the tools needed to restore health to the U.S. trade position, and thus the country's long-term defense posture, and to increase the numbers of productively employed Americans and friends of America everywhere. The first step is to cut the federal budget deficit.

The strongest argument for America's cause is that communism produces want and a working free market produces well-being. But U.S. economic policies are curbing growth in the poorest nations. Interest on external debt has risen to extreme levels; for the first time there is an actual inflow of capital from these poor countries to America. What is the sense of stockpiling arms while at the same time sowing the seeds of discontent and revolution that make their use ever so much more likely?

What is so tragic is that this damage to national defense need not occur. There is no absence of the tools needed to restore health to the U.S. trade position, and thus the country's long-term defense posture, and to increase the numbers of productively employed Americans and friends of America everywhere. The first step is to cut the federal budget deficit.

The writer, a Washington lawyer, was U.S. deputy special trade representative from 1977 to 1979. He contributed this article to The Washington Post.

A Novel Presidential Fix, But Reagan May Escape

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The presidential race has taken an unexpected turn. Going into Sunday's final debate in Kansas City, the fulcrum of the election seemed to be President Reagan's capacity to make a case for himself on television. There was no historical precedent for a popular incumbent making himself the issue in the election — until Ronald Reagan bobbed his first debate with Walter Mondale in Louisville.

There has not been a presidential election in the modern era that has turned on the question of the sitting president's capacity to do his job as well in the future as he did in the past — not even when an ailing Franklin Roosevelt sought a fourth term six months before his death.

Mr. Reagan's age would never have been an issue; he is plainly fitter than most of us. But voters, especially those who are themselves approaching Mr. Reagan's age or have elderly parents, are sensitive to signs of faltering energies and faculties, and that is what some people saw in Mr. Reagan during the night of Oct. 7.

Still, all Mr. Reagan had to do in Kansas City to dispense the Louisville doubts was to make a plausible case for his policies. He did not have to prove that he has a better grasp, say, on nuclear policy or on Middle East politics than Mr. Mondale does.

In this respect his situation was quite similar to the one he faced in the 1980 debate with Jimmy Carter. The Democrats' strategy of desperation that year — since they admitted that they could not convince most voters that Mr. Carter had been a successful president — was to depict Mr. Reagan as a frightening nuclear-bomber menace. When Mr. Carter strained to do that in the debate, Mr. Reagan stayed calm and good-natured. He won the debate in political terms, although Mr. Carter scored most of the debating points.

The Democrats are almost as desperate a plight in 1984, because they cannot convince most voters that Mr. Reagan has been an unsuccessful president. So they want to depict him as a doddering incompetent. They may succeed, but not if Mr. Reagan showed up in Kansas City with his tongue and brain connected and his good humor intact.

Meantime, those of us who thought this might be an election on the issues have been disappointed. Maybe if the age question is settled in Kansas City we can get a fortnight of the kind of campaign we were hoping to cover, but I would not count on it.

Most elections involving an incumbent turn on a retrospective judgment

of the success or failure of his service.

The voters look it over and pronounce it good or bad.

The only elections that turn on a serious debate on future policy seem to be those in which two non-incumbents, both judged to be qualified, face each other. We had that kind of election in 1960, and John Kennedy overcame Mr. Nixon by offering a more appealing promise of policies aimed at spurring economic growth and military-diplomatic power.

We had that kind of election again in 1968. Mr. Nixon beat Hubert Humphrey by promising more plausibly to end the Vietnam War and curb its incendiary inflation.

When Walter Mondale began the present campaign by saying he wanted to debate the future direction of policy, he was in effect conceding that he was a long shot. Had he been able to make the case convincingly to most voters that Mr. Reagan and his policies had failed, he would have had the harder course of arguing that those policies, however pleasant for most at the moment, would fail in the future.

It is not surprising that this proposition has been hard to sell. And it bears underlining that the hope of exploiting a personal weakness in Mr. Reagan is the same strategy that failed the Democrats in 1980. In effect, they are leaving the election in Mr. Reagan's hands. I would not bet the rent that he will fumble it.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS

A Plea for Uganda

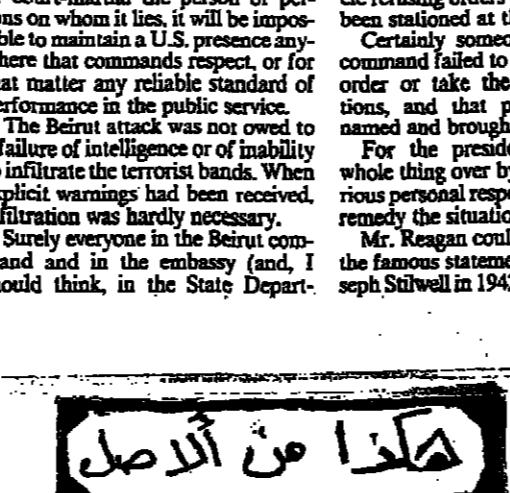
One does not understand why President Milton Obote is unwilling to meet the guerrillas of the National Resistance Army for peace talks in a neutral land. Mr. Obote once said that "had it not been for the teaching of the Church, Uganda would not have achieved independence." The Church teaches peace and tolerance. Tolerance would argue for peace talks after 13 years of bloodshed.

Rev. JOSEPH B.K. NSENGA, Paris.

Sentiment Aside . . .

In the generally reasonable editorial "Help in Central America" (Oct. 9), you observe that "a sentimental attachment to the symbolism of revolution, and to a self-proclaimed socialist [in Nicaragua], sometimes

(Continued on Page 5)



cans and their allies had been run out of Burma by the Japanese.

After leading a remnant of his forces to safety in India by crossing rivers and mountains on foot, General Stilwell was greeted at Imphal by a crowd of reporters to whom he spoke the words that spread round the world and earned America more honest respect than anything else said during the war: "I claim we got a hell of a beating. We got run out of Burma and it is humiliating as hell. I think we ought to find out what caused it, go back and retake it."

The impact of the words was clean and hard. General Stilwell's sharp salt wind cut through the pap of army public relations like a sharp salt wind, as the San Francisco Chronicle recalled at a later time. In a lead editorial, The New York Times stated about Churchill and Roosevelt that, for all their magnificent rhetoric, "each of them could learn something from General Stilwell," and lesser officialdom could heed him "both as to direction and as to policy."

For the president to gloss over the whole thing by accepting a spuriously personal responsibility does not remedy the situation.

Mr. Reagan could take a cue from the famous statement of General Joseph Stilwell in 1942 when the Ameri-

cans and their allies had been run out of Burma by the Japanese.

After leading a remnant of his forces to safety in India by crossing rivers and mountains on foot, General Stilwell was greeted at Imphal by a crowd of reporters to whom he spoke the words that spread round the world and earned America more honest respect than anything else said during the war: "I claim we got a hell of a beating. We got run out of Burma and it is humiliating as hell. I think we ought to find out what caused it, go back and retake it."

The

Rehnquist Says Court Is Too Independent for A President to Control

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Any president's efforts to leave a lasting ideological mark on the Supreme Court are likely to fail, according to Justice William H. Rehnquist.

"There is no reason in the world" for a president not to try to "pack" the Supreme Court with justices who agree with him, Justice Rehnquist said Friday in a speech to the University of Minnesota College of Law in Minneapolis. But throughout the court's history, he said, such efforts have been at best only partly successful.

Justice Rehnquist said that unexpected legal developments, personal antagonisms, the court's tradition of independence as well as "blind chance" all tended to frustrate a president's ability to predict the performance of Supreme Court nominees.

It is unusual for a Supreme Court justice to speak publicly about the relationship between the court and the White House.

Justice Rehnquist's speech was particularly striking, coming toward the end of a presidential campaign in which the age of the justices and the likelihood that the next president will fill several vacancies have been issues. Five jus-

tices are 75 years old or older. In his speech, he appeared at pains to dispel the notion that justices voted the way they did out of loyalty to the president who put them on the bench.

A new Supreme Court justice might feel "strongly loyal" to the president who appointed him," Justice Rehnquist said, there are "institutional pressures" within the court itself that "weaken and diffuse the outside loyalties of any new appointee."

Justice Rehnquist, who was appointed by President Richard M. Nixon in 1971, said the court "is an institution far more dominated by centrifugal forces, pushing towards individuality and independence, than it is by centripetal forces, pulling for hierarchical ordering and institutional unity."

A new justice, he said, "identifies more and more strongly with the new institution of which he has become a member, and he learns how much store is set by his behavior independently of his colleagues."

Justice Rehnquist cited examples of presidents as far back as Jefferson and Madison who were surprised or disappointed by their Supreme Court nominees.

He said that Lincoln named his

secretary of the treasury, Salmon P. Chase, as chief justice primarily to ensure that the court would uphold the constitutionality of the legislation by which the federal government had financed the Civil War.

Mr. Chase wrote the court's opinion finding the legislation unconstitutional.

Not only may a justice's perspective change, he said, but the court's agenda is also likely to change as new issues "percolate up through the judicial coffee pot."

He said presidents and judicial nominees did not usually have "the foresight to see what the great issues of 10 or 15 years hence are to be."

He noted that the court that was shaped by Franklin D. Roosevelt, while unanimous in upholding New Deal legislation, was "rent asunder in rancorous squabbling" over the civil rights issues that came to the fore after World War II.

On issues ranging from presidential limits on foreign travel to the rights of criminal defendants.

Mr. Mondale and other Democrats have sought to allow liberals, moderates, blacks and women by warning that re-electing Mr. Reagan could lead to a radical assault on the court's role as a protector of civil rights and civil liberties, especially abortion rights.

Mr. Mondale has not specified any ideological criteria he would follow, if elected, in choosing justices. "Her most important criteria are that the justices be well qualified and that they not be subjected to the sort of extraneous test that the Republican platform calls for," David M. Ifshin, general counsel to the Mondale campaign, said in an interview.

The Democratic candidate has endorsed the court's legalizing of abortion and opposed various proposals to overturn its decisions involving school prayer. It is widely assumed by scholars that any Mondale appointees would be pro-abortion or moderate.

In recent years, especially the past year, the court has drifted markedly to the right in decisions

Election Could Be a Turning Point for Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Justice Rehnquist, the court's youngest members and among its most conservative, were joined by two or three new Reagan appointees, the court's balance could shift enough to reverse the expansion of the constitutional rights of individuals, and of judicial power, that the court has brought about since the 1950s.

The abortion decision, for example, has been criticized by Justices O'Connor, Rehnquist and Byron R. White. Two new appointees with similar views would make a court majority.

Mr. Reagan and many of his supporters who are lawyers have criticized the abortion decision as wrongheaded judicial legislation. The Republican Party platform calls for appointment of judges at all levels who respect "the sanctity of innocent human life."

The party platform also assails what it calls the "elitist and unresponsive federal judiciary" and pledges that "President Reagan will continue to appoint Supreme Court and other federal judges who

are well qualified and that they not be subjected to the sort of extraneous test that the Republican platform calls for."

David M. Ifshin, general counsel to the Mondale campaign, said in an interview.

The Democratic candidate has endorsed the court's legalizing of abortion and opposed various proposals to overturn its decisions involving school prayer. It is widely assumed by scholars that any Mondale appointees would be pro-abortion or moderate.

In recent years, especially the past year, the court has drifted markedly to the right in decisions

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India Appears Upset With Pakistan, U.S.

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — India's relations with Pakistan and the United States appear to have deteriorated because of a series of what Indians view as provocative developments. The situation stems from these five interrelated events:

- A report from Washington in late September that India was considering a preemptive strike to destroy Pakistan's nuclear plant at Kahuta.

- Another report from Washington, published in Pakistan on Oct. 5 and in India on Oct. 10, that the United States was thinking of bringing the Pakistanis under its nuclear umbrella if they gave up their nuclear program.

- A statement attributed Oct. 10 to Deanne R. Hinton, the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, that the United States would aid Pakistan if India attacked.

- A warning in Washington on Oct. 11 by Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, the Pakistani Foreign Minister, that Pakistan "would have no alternative but to retaliate" if India attacked Kahuta.

- A disclosure in Washington also on Oct. 11, that Pakistan wants to buy an airborne early-warning system built around the E-2C Hawkeye plane.

Although sections of the Indian press used the words "war clouds" on the report of a supposed offer of a United States nuclear umbrella, Indian officials discount it.

"Rubbish," an official called the report, which has been denied by the United States. Similarly, Indian officials deny that an attack on Kahuta is being planned.



Deanne R. Hinton

dovetails with Washington's objective of containing and putting pressure on the Russians in Afghanistan.

Humayun Khan, the Pakistani ambassador in New Delhi, said in an interview that Pakistan had no aggressive designs on India, and that Pakistan's relationship to the United States had nothing to do with any such concern.

The Indians insist that the arms are being used mostly to build up Pakistan's military strength relative to India's. Pakistan is eligible for \$2.2 billion in United States military and economic aid.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said this month that Pakistan's nuclear program had added a new dimension to the balance of forces. India has exploded a nuclear device while Pakistan has not. But a Western diplomat said that while India had far to go to produce a military device, Pakistan, by virtue of having clandestinely gathered the components of a bomb, was closer.

Even before the recent increase

Afghan Court Sentences Frenchman to 18 Years

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — An Afghan "revolutionary court" has sentenced Jacques Abouchar, a French journalist, to 18 years in prison after convicting him of illegally entering the country and other charges, the state-run Kabul radio announced.

India's position is that the Hinton statement along with Mr. Yaqub Khan's pledge to retaliate against an Indian attack at Kahuta, is designed to stir up U.S. sentiment for further arms sales to Pakistan.

Pakistani diplomats say the Hawks are needed to deal with incursions from Afghanistan. This

"complicity with anti-revolutionary groups," "collecting information against Afghanistan," and illegal entry into the country.

The newscast said the court ruled Saturday that Mr. Abouchar entered Afghanistan to film "a clash between the Afghan security forces and bandits," the term used by the regime to describe the rebels.

Kabul radio said Mr. Abouchar was shown "leniency" by the court on "humanitarian grounds," and because the Afghan people have good relations with the French.

In Paris, the French government said it was "profoundly shocked" by the sentencing. The government is doing everything to obtain from Kabul authorities the liberation and immediate return to France of our compatriot," the Foreign Ministry said in a statement.

Antenne 2 called the conviction and sentencing "an intolerable attack on the right of information."

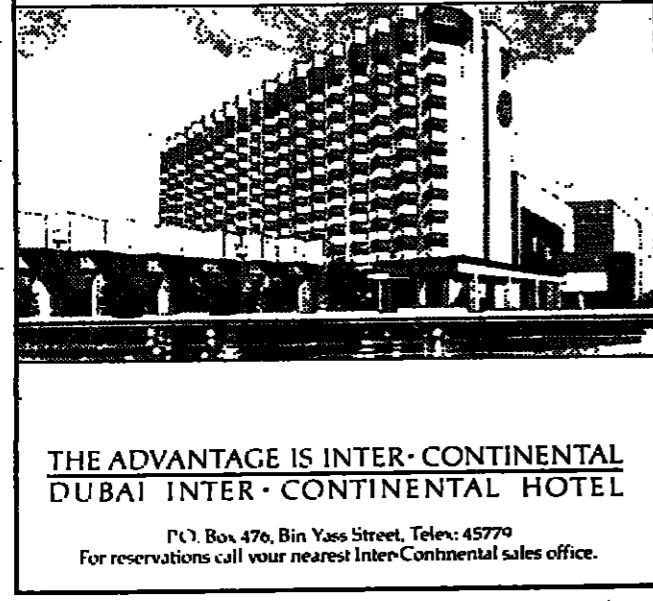
It said that "no lawyer, either Afghan or French" was allowed to defend him.

Mr. Abouchar had crossed the border on assignment from Pakistan. Reporters from non-Communist countries are barred from entering Afghanistan.

A French doctor, Philippe Augoyard, was sentenced in March to eight years in prison for allegedly aiding Afghan guerrillas. He was released three months later.

The state radio, in a broadcast monitored in Islamabad, said the court convicted Mr. Abouchar of

In Dubai



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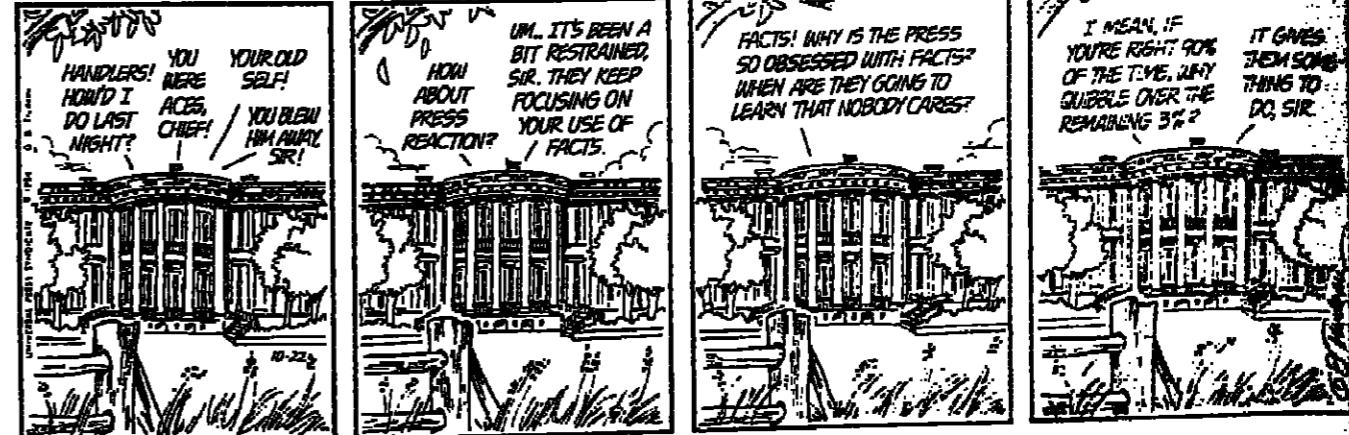
3 TV Stations in Italy Are Allowed to Reopen

Reuters

ROME — The Italian cabinet has approved a decree to widen the permitted broadcasting range of private television stations, enabling the reopening of three channels closed last week by court order.

The decree, approved Saturday, will allow the simultaneous transmission by the small broadcasters of prerecorded video cassettes.

DOONESBURY



Spring Silhouette: Smaller, Tighter and Naughtier

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French have a word for it: "boudin," meaning a girl whose plump body, stuffed into a short and sassy dress, looks like a sausage. Visualize a small sausage topped by a very short bolero and you have next spring's silhouette. After last season, when clothes were oversized, these suddenly look

PARIS FASHION

three sizes too small. Some dresses are tighter and naughtier than others, especially Gaultier's. He used stretch corset fabric, laced in the back.

Every other outfit is topped by a short bolero, cropped over high-waisted skirts. After many a season of football players' shoulders, padding has vanished, and the silhouette looks like a deflated balloon. The shoulders are still wide, but they are now achieved with folds and draping. Many jackets are worn thrown off the shoulders and drooping in back. The result is much softer.

The bare midriff is still a center of attraction, with Gaultier even painting his models' bodies a wild orange or a sickly yellow. With skirts draped over the hips, models undulated down the runway like belly dancers.

Hemlines are a tie between long and minis. Minis look cute but worry retailers, many of whom feel that minis belong to the early and less successful days. Even a fabric as casual as terry cloth was sculptured into monumental sieves. Pink satin was shaped like a huge cocoon à la Schiaparelli. Some black dresses were moving about like Calder mobiles.

The first with aggressive shoulders, Montana has certainly changed his tune. Now, all his clothes are draped around the shoulders, with Montana reviving an oldie from the 60s — the stole.

Montana showed a lot of the color that he put back in fashion. Some of his tableaux looked like a flight of parrots from the Brazilian jungle.

Gaultier, who used to have small, intimate shows, was suddenly in the position of an entertainer who switches from a piano bar to Carnegie Hall. He has blossomed into a cult figure and his show, filled to capacity, reflected it. The fun and games, which were spontaneous and amusing, became elaborate and self-conscious.

This collection, clearly labeled

"Une garde-robe pour deux" (a wardrobe for two) was worn by both men and women and very

Claude Montana's draped-shoulder look.

often it was hard to tell them apart. Both wore similar long jackets, cut out at the sides and showing lots of skin. Skirts were often replaced by sarongs and worn, again, by both men and women. So were more serious, tailored suits, complete with ties and cufflinks, which prompted somebody to remark: "Vive la différence."

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I MEAN, IF YOU'RE RIGHT 70% OF THE TIME, ANY CHANCE OVER THE REMAINING 30%? IT GIVES THEM SOMETHING TO DO, SIR.

Naughtier

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1984

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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EUROBONDS

IRS Ruling Fails to Dent Heavy Demand by Investors

By CARL GEWIRTZ
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The U.S. Treasury is gearing up to sell some \$14 billion worth of securities this week, of which up to \$1 billion is targeted for sale internationally, and the timing could hardly be more propitious. Late last week, the dollar bond markets were in full boom as investors rushed to buy what appears to be high-yielding paper before interest rates decline further.

Spurring the view that rates are headed down were the lower-than-expected fall in the money supply and a bigger-than-expected downward revision in the rate of third-quarter economic growth, to 2.7 from the previously estimated 3.6 percent.

The measure of inflation in the period was revised upward, a presumably negative factor for bond markets, but this news was overshadowed by the new decline in the price of oil.

By the time markets had closed last week, short-term interest rates had shed 3/4 point and Henry Kaufman, economist for Salomon Brothers, was forecasting that "further sizeable declines in interest rates would seem probable."

Just in case all this was not enough to guarantee a good reception for this week's maiden international sale of government notes, the Treasury also moved to squash the brouhaha in the Eurobond market caused by the Internal Revenue Service's ruling that nine issues — marketed in the legal non-man's-and between the June 22 approval by Congress of a bill eliminating the 30-percent withholding tax on interest payments and the July 18 signature by President Ronald Reagan — were subject to the tax.

Insiders report that the investment banks advising the Treasury on how to approach the Eurobond market exerted lots of pressure to get the IRS ruling reversed. The ruling was seen in Europe as unfair and the Treasury Department, to which the IRS reports, as totally oblivious to the sensitivities of foreign purchasers of dollar securities.

In the end, it appeared that the Treasury was just oblivious about what the IRS was doing and hastily rushed to repair the damage. Not so hasty, mind you, as to rescind the ruling but indicating a willingness to exonerate from the withholding tax any issue that was "in process prior to June 22." Left unclear is what "in process" means — invitation telexes sent out, contract signed? — and what happens to those deals (Citicorp's \$100-million issue and Ford Motor's 75-million Deutsche mark issue) that were not "in process" prior to June 22?

To these questions, Treasury officials indicate that all the companies whose issues were caught by the IRS ruling are invited to seek relief and that tax policy is never aimed at being retroactive. At the same time, they stress that the question of whether relief is given is at "the sole discretion of the IRS."

It was widely assumed that the Treasury's gesture contains real substance and all seeking exoneration will receive it. The only question remains is whether U.S. companies who paid 13 percent and more to issue bonds at end-June will seek to use this opportunity to those issues at par and reissue new paper bearing a much lower coupon.

The opinion of most experts is that this is unlikely. Usually, the contract clause allowing recall of issues subject to withholding also requires the company to first take all steps necessary to avoid falling subject to such a tax. Thus, most issuers will be legally forced to seek relief from the IRS ruling. In addition, any company seen to be trying to rape investors by not seeking relief would likely be blackballed out of the Eurobond market.

Further, the Treasury invited not only issuers to apply for relief but also said investors could make applications — meaning Treasury officials said, that "individuals could start the ball rolling."

While the IRS ruling created a considerable stir, it had no impact on the rush to buy Eurodollar bonds. Significantly, virtually all of the fixed-coupon dollar issues were structured (bearing warrants) to appeal to investors leery about buying dollars at a time when the currency appeared to be weakening. In fact, the dollar dropped sharply as a result of actual and anticipated further fall in interest rates.

Warrants, for which investors last week were asked to pay roughly \$40, give holders the right to buy a \$1,000, fixed-coupon bond. Most of the warrants offered last week have a life of five years — a maturity much favored since most analysts believe that over such a long span the option to buy the fixed-coupon bond at par will prove to be very profitable.

Both Avco Financial and Swedish Export Credit sold seven-year notes bearing five-year warrants convertible into seven-year

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Banking Problems Growing

797 U.S. Banks Said in Trouble

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

WAshington — A record 797 U.S. banks are listed by the three federal banking agencies as problem institutions requiring special supervision.

William M. Isaac, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., disclosed the number Friday. It was more than twice the peak reached after the 1973-75 recession — 385 in November 1976 — and Mr. Isaac said the trend was upward.

The latest number represents 5.4 percent of the 14,750 commercial banks in the United States. The growth rate in the number of banks on the insurance corporation's problem list "has slowed but hasn't stopped, so we probably haven't seen the end yet," Mr. Isaac said.

Banks are examined for financial soundness by three federal agencies: the FDIC, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve. Their criteria for putting an institution on the problem list are similar but not identical. The most common reason for being listed as a problem is that a bank has too many bad loans.

Being so listed means that a bank has a relatively high risk of failing and merits special attention by the federal supervisors to help it stay open. But Alan Whitney, an insurance corporation spokesman, said: "Most of these banks will not fail. They're getting intensive scrutiny and supervision, and most of them, over a period of time, will correct their problems and be removed from the list."

The number of banks on the troubled list reached the peak of 385 banks in 1976, representing 2.6 percent of all U.S. banks, before beginning to fall again. Following the 1981-82 recession, the number of troubled banks on the list began to climb, reaching 389 on Jan. 1, 1983, 642 on Jan. 1, 1984, and 721 on Aug. 1, 1984.

"Mr. Isaac said the large rise in 1983 did not result from the adoption of tougher examination criteria. The increase, he said, "can be explained simply by the economic environment."

He added: "We have had a decade or more of accelerating inflation, followed by two back-to-back recessions, and extremely high and volatile interest rates. That's taken its toll on banks and their customers."

Most of the listed banks are small.

■ Fewer Banks Are Forecast

NEW YORK — The powerful bond market rally that began Thursday was sustained Friday, lifted by signs that the economy is

Auto Industry In Canada Turns Luck into Profits

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

TORONTO — Canada's car industry is one of the brightest spots in the country's economy — a triumph that is in large part a matter of luck.

The gradual erosion of the country's dollar to a level of about 76 cents in U.S. currency has made exports considerably more attractive. The bigger car models made here, which Canadians complained about five years ago when gasoline prices were skyrocketing, are now best sellers.

However, the strike at General Motors of Canada Ltd. by Canadian United Automobile Workers union has somewhat dimmed the near-term outlook for the Canadian industry and has caused a shortage of parts and layoffs at GM plants in the United States because of the high degree of manufacturing integration in the two countries.

But even the militancy of the Canadian union does not seem so menacing to U.S. companies when they consider the currency differential and the cost savings afforded by the state medical care.

"The fact the companies are a success is the result of circumstances over which they've had no control," said Maryann Keller, an analyst with Vilas-Fisher Associates Ltd. in New York. "They just happen to be in the right place at the right time."

Nevertheless, the industry's success is real enough, with production expected to reach 1.6 million vehicles this year, highest since 1979. Kenneth W. Harrigan, president of Ford Canada, has characterized the Canadian industry as being "more competitive today than we have been in years."

The auto industry accounts for almost a third of Canada's \$71.9-million trade surplus. And it has helped make Canada a place of prime importance for the Big Three automakers — General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., and Chrysler Corp.

Chrysler makes its popular minivans in Windsor, Ontario and St. Thomas, Ontario, is the only place Ford makes two popular big car models. General Motors makes light trucks, which are hot sellers, in Oshawa, Ontario.

American Motors Corp. has announced that it is expanding its Brampton, Ontario, assembly plant from 120 vehicles a day to as many as 800, more than 80 percent of which will be exported to the United States.

Even European and Japanese automakers also have become interested. AB Volvo builds cars in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Honda Motor Co. is building a \$76 million assembly plant in Ontario. Other Japanese producers are studying the possibility of making cars in Canada.

In all, automakers have announced more than \$4 billion in capital spending in Canada over the last four years.

Part of the incentive is generous help from the Canadian federal and provincial governments. American Motors is receiving \$100 million in equal parts from the federal government and the province of Ontario; Chrysler's successful bailout depended partly on Canadian help, and a deal between GM and Suzuki would almost certainly receive government help, analysts say.

The rise in Canadian auto output is part of the

Canadian Output... Car and truck production in millions

Estimate

1.5

1.0

0.5

0

'76 '77 '78 '79 '80 '81 '82 '83 '84

... And How It Is Divided

Shares of 1983 car and truck production

American Motors 2%

Chrysler

Others 1%

Ford 36%

General Motors 45%

Source: Automotive News

Industry Employment Current number of employees of the Canadian subsidiaries

General Motors 45,000

Ford 17,000

Chrysler 12,500

American Motors 2,600

The New York Times

Big Three's recovery. In 1980, they lost \$3.97 billion. This year they are expected to post profits in excess of \$10 billion.

That the U.S. and Canadian industry should move in similar directions is hardly surprising: the two are so tightly integrated that the industry is continental in structure and operations.

"It's pretty much one industry," said Ann C. Knight, an analyst with Paine Webber. With the exception of 10 percent of the shares of Ford's Canadian unit, none of the subsidiaries are traded on Canadian exchanges — unlike those of other industries, such as petroleum, mining and chemicals.

The situation dated to 1965, when Canada and the United States signed the Auto Pact agreement, under which Canada, in essence, produces one car for export for each car it sells at home. The pact replaced a system under which Canada made all of its own cars, no matter how uneconomic that was.

And all lines of cars had to be made in Canada, even though its population of 25 million is only one-tenth that of the United States. The economies of scale were so bad that even Canada's 17-percent rate was becoming insufficient to make production of complete lines of cars profitable.

The result of the Auto Pact, basically a free-trade accord, has been greater efficiency. Every producer is exceeding its Auto Pact obligations.

The future of the Canadian auto industry, however, cannot be better than that of the larger U.S. industry, analysts say. And they have suggested that acceleration of the current global trend to fabricate components could sweep Canada aside even more quickly than the United States.



Oil Minister Subroto

producers to defend the present level of prices.

The weekly oil journal, which has close links to the Saudis, also said Sheikh Yamani had a contingency plan for cutting OPEC production, including Saudi Arabia reducing its own daily output by 1.5 million barrels to 3 million barrels.

The deputy chief of the Indonesian parliamentary budget committee, Hafiz Buz, warned that revenue losses from oil price cuts might force a reduction in the 1984-85 budget, which projects income of \$18.8 billion from oil and \$1.4 billion from liquified natural gas.

Indonesia, which exports about 800,000 barrels of its OPEC-determined output of oil a day, derives 65 percent of its income from oil and gas. Press reports in Jakarta have estimated that a \$1 cut in the barrel price could mean an annual loss of \$300 million.

Venezuela's planning minister, Luis Raúl Mateo Azcora, said a price cut should have no immediate effect because this year's planned \$1.5-billion drop in reserves now was expected to be a \$800 million to \$900 million increase. But, he said, the council of ministers would consider this week a plan to prevent the government's economic recovery program from being affected by diminished oil revenues.

Venezuela exports some 1.4 million barrels of oil daily, and officials said a \$1 reduction on average prices would cost the country more than \$300 million in annual revenues.

Oil is Mexico's No. 1 export commodity and cutting the barrel price \$1 could cost the country \$50 million over the next year, according to the finance minister, Jesús Silva Herzog.

Income from Petróleos Mexicanos, the national oil company, provides nearly half of the income for the country's federal budget, according to private economic analyses. Oil exports supplied \$14.8 billion in foreign revenues last year, about three-quarters of total export earnings.

Mexico currently produces 2.7 million barrels of oil a day, 1.5 million for export. The foreign currency derived from petroleum remains a key to paying off Mexico's foreign debt of \$96 billion.

(UPI, Reuters, AP, NYT, AFP)

Buying Sustains Bond Market Rally

New York Times Service

rose to 104 percent late in Friday's session.

The decline in market rates spurred fresh expectations that banks will cut their prime lending rates again. Banks could move as early as this week to 12 percent from the 12½-percent rate that prevailed after last week's cuts, several economists said.

"We're seeing almost record demand from our customers here in the last two days," said Scott E. Pardee, executive vice president of Discount Corp., a government bond dealer. "We're getting calls from people we haven't heard from for a while and we're also seeing a tremendous inflow of money from overseas."

Long-term and short-term interest rates fell Friday, although not as sharply as they had on Thursday. The closely watched rate on federal funds, the reserves that banks lend one another, slid to an average 9.80 percent down from 9.92 percent Thursday, but then

rebounded slightly on Friday.

Half of all traditional full-service bank branches will be closed or modified, to be replaced by so-called support branches, according to the study.

The study also says there will be between 10 and 20 national financial service "retailers."

Half of all traditional full-service bank branches will be closed or modified, to be replaced by so-called support branches, according to the study.

In the past, there have been other issuers of Euronotes willing to tailor terms and conditions to the desires of investors so that the notes are not as attractive as those of the Eurozone.

Indonesia is also acting as the sole dealer for placing commercial paper denominated in European currency units for St. Gobain's subsidiary in the Netherlands. Because the ECU market is less liquid than the dollar market, these notes will be offered in maturities ranging from one month to six months at rates to be negotiated.

The bank again has only a one-year contract to act as dealer.

SKF, the Swedish ball-bearing company, is arranging a \$30-million, seven-year backup facility to stand behind the sale of either commercial paper or Euronotes, for which Merrill Lynch and Svenska Handelsbanken will be the sole placing agents.

In other business, Crédit National has completed its \$500-million financing designed to back up the sale of commercial paper, Euronotes or other short-term facilities.

The deal was closed without going to general syndication as invitations to banks to join as managers or co-managers elicited responses totaling \$740 million.

As the borrower did not want to increase the amount of the operation,

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 8)

Britain Faces U.S. Pressure on Air-Fare Cuts

New York Times Service

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Allianz Versicherungen AG, West Germany's largest insurer, intends to restructure its company in a restructuring move designed to give it greater flexibility to diversify into non-insurance areas, according to the company's chief spokesman.

"We are making plans to establish a holding company at Allianz, but the specific details and the timetable of such a move remain open questions," said Hans Seyfried, chief spokesman and a member of Allianz's superv

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CURRENCY	CURRENCIES	SPOT	1 MONTH		3 MONTHS		6 MONTHS		12 MONTHS	
			BID	ASK	BID	ASK	BID	ASK	BID	ASK
U.S. DOLLAR	U.S. DOLLAR	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
BRITISH POUND	U.S. DOLLAR	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000
FRANC	U.S. DOLLAR	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
DEUTSCHE MARK	U.S. DOLLAR	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000
YEN	U.S. DOLLAR	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
SWISS FRANC	U.S. DOLLAR	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	U.S. DOLLAR	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000
NEW ZEALAND DOLLAR	U.S. DOLLAR	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000
CANADIAN DOLLAR	U.S. DOLLAR	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000
IRISH POUND	U.S. DOLLAR	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000
THAI BAHT	U.S. DOLLAR	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
INDONESIAN RUPIAH	U.S. DOLLAR	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
MEXICAN PESO	U.S. DOLLAR	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERUVIAN SOL	U.S. DOLLAR	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
COLONIAL DOLLAR	U.S. DOLLAR	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PHILIPPINE PESO	U.S. DOLLAR	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
TAIWAN DOLLAR	U.S. DOLLAR	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
TAILO OIL FINANCE	U.S. DOLLAR	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
TAILO OIL ACCOUNTING	U.S. DOLLAR	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The partnership at work in Tokyo. From left to right: Charles Adams, Corporate Banking; Douglas Wallingford, Electronic Banking; Yasunari Araki, Petroleum Relationship Manager; Miho Fuji, Electronic Banking; Mr. Ryoichi Takasato, Taiyo Oil Executive Managing Director; Mr. Yuzuru Wakabayashi, Manager, Taiyo Oil Finance and Accounting Department.

**It takes more than
state of the art technology
to deliver
the world's most effective
electronic banking system.
It takes
The Chase Partnership.**

Chase is the leader in applying state-of-the-art technology to your business needs. But we've never lost sight of the fact that technology, by itself, simply isn't enough. The Chase Partnership works with you, bringing our team of experts together with yours, to apply the most relevant electronic banking techniques to meet your specific needs. It's the combination of technical excellence, global industry understanding and close collaboration that makes the Chase Partnership work for you.

The Chase Partnership



Global Network

Electronic Banking

Product Innovation

Advanced Technology

Service

People

International Bond Prices - Week of Oct. 18

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Crédit Suisse-First Boston
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each employee in a company.

(Continued from page 55)

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Asst	Security	%	Mkt	Mid.	Price	Conv.	Period
EUROPE							
5.26	Aero Ab	91	7% Sep	119	1 Feb 82	15 June 96	maturity
5.28	Aerojet AB	54	7% Jan	49	1 Sep 82	maturity	maturity
5.29	Airline Credit Corp 17.2M	62	7% Jun	54	1 June 81	maturity	maturity
5.30	Ambac Int'l	50	7% Jun	128	1 July 79	31 Dec 95	15 June 96
5.32	Amro Bank 85.92	50	7% Jun	127	17 April 81	15 Sept 92	maturity
5.33	Amoco Nippon	72	7% Oct	52	1 July 80	maturity	maturity
5.34	Bbc Brown Boveri 5.34	41	7% Dec	145	1 Feb 82	18 Aug 92	maturity
5.35	Bbc Brown Boveri 19.10	62	7% Sep	110	1 Feb 79	1 July 95	maturity
5.36	Becton Dickinson 30.67	62	7% Aug	102	16 June 81	maturity	maturity
5.37	Bell & Co Ltd 1.20	50	7% Aug	102	1 Feb 79	1 July 95	maturity
5.38	Celanese Corp 2.00	50	7% Aug	102	1 Feb 79	1 July 95	maturity
5.39	Credit Suisse Bahamas	41	7% Dec	102	1 Feb 79	1 July 95	maturity
5.40	Credit Suisse Bahamas	41	7% Dec	102	1 Feb 79	1 July 95	maturity
5.41	Electronutri Finance	5	7% Jun	76	17 Oct 80	29 Jun 99	maturity
5.42	Elsevier-Nld 46.48	52	7% May	141	1 May 80	26 Feb 95	maturity
5.43	Emrie Nv 1.76	72	7% May	145	15 Jun 79	maturity	maturity
5.44	Eseme Ab	72	7% May	157	15 Sep 79	5 May 89	maturity
5.45	Ernemann Finance 7.73	5	7% Jul	100	15 Sep 79	maturity	maturity
5.46	Forsman O/S Finance	5	7% Oct	102	16 June 81	7 Oct 93	maturity
5.47	Hansen O/S Finance	5	7% Oct	102	16 June 81	7 Oct 93	maturity
5.48	Hercorpo 14.82	50	7% Aug	102	1 Aug 79	maturity	maturity
5.49	Icl Finl 2M 12.77	50	7% Oct	102	1 May 79	1 Sept 97	maturity
5.50	Inchpro Bermu 151.23	52	7% Apr	77	15 Oct 77	11 Nov 92	maturity
5.51	Inchpro Bermu 52.27	52	7% Aug	125	15 Feb 78	15 Jul 95	maturity
5.52	Intertel O/S 5.61	50	7% Oct	124	1 Aug 79	maturity	maturity
5.53	Interplex Corp 0.06	50	7% Oct	124	1 Oct 79	1 Dec 95	maturity
5.54	Metaphysic Corp 0.06	50	7% Oct	124	1 Oct 79	1 Dec 95	maturity
5.55	Michelin Int'l 4.5	6	8% Jun	101	1 April 78	2 Apr 99	maturity
5.56	Moet-Hennessy 4.85	7	7% Jun	101	2 June 78	2 Apr 99	maturity
5.57	Ronin Orangefield 0.84	42	7% Feb	57	14 Feb 78	maturity	maturity
5.58	Rohmboe Int'l 61.48	50	7% Jun	101	1 Jan 73	maturity	maturity
5.59	Santander Finance 5.08	45	7% Dec	101	1 Oct 73	maturity	maturity
5.60	Santander 5.84	45	8% Dec	124	31 Oct 77	15 June 96	maturity
5.61	Saxo Bank 1.20	50	7% Mar	101	1 March 78	8 May 96	maturity
5.62	Siefer-Walter 23.45	61	7% Jun	101	1 July 78	15 June 96	maturity
5.63	Surveillance	50	7% Jun	101	1 July 78	15 June 96	maturity
5.64	Swiss Banca Co O/S	45	7% Jun	101	1 Sept 78	15 June 96	maturity
5.65	Taylor Woodrow Int'l	45	7% Dec	107	15 Jan 75	1 Nov 90	maturity
5.66	Thorn EMI Finance	7	7% Jul	107	1 Nov 76	10 July 95	maturity
5.67	Ubs (Switzerland) 1.85	45	7% May	125	1 June 77	maturity	maturity
5.68	Ubs (Switzerland) 15.00	55	7% May	125	1 Feb 80	maturity	maturity
JAPAN							
5.69	Aida Engineering	45	7% Mar	101	1 Oct 74	15 June 96	maturity

Y 301.00	832,500	157	515	Monetary Indus Inc.
Y 312.50	548,201	157	529	Hannover Corp 14,627
Y 848.20	919,978	12.14	530	Ind/D/F Finance 38,331
Y 1159	1224,975	12.15	530	Ind/D/F Finance 23,811
Y 467.50	625,840	11.14	531	Ind/Plant Financ 12,000

515	Asics Co	513	Jan	1	Sept	78	1	Sept	78	28	June	93	
516	Bridgestone Tire Co	516	Dec	114	1	Mar	79	22	Mar	79	20	Dec	94
517	Cambon Inc	516	Dec	296	2	Mar	79	22	Mar	79	20	Dec	94
518	Cambon Corp	516	Dec	296	3	Mar	79	22	Mar	79	20	Dec	94
519	Canson Inc	7	July	1	July	79	1	July	79	1	July	79	
5110	Doi Nippon Printing	45	28 Mar	118	1	May	79	5	May	79	30	Apr	79
5111	Dosei Inc	69%	14 Apr	69	20	Aug	79	25	Aug	79	25	Aug	79
5112	Doshisha Heavy Industry	94	31 Mar	119	1	May	79	15	May	79	15	May	79
5113	Dow Corning Industries	94	31 Mar	119	1	May	79	15	May	79	15	May	79
5114	Dowwa Securities	94	31 Mar	119	1	May	79	15	May	79	15	May	79
5115	Fairfax Ltd	89	28 Mar	112	1	Oct	79	23	Sept	79	23	Sept	79
5116	Fairfax Ltd	89	28 Mar	112	1	Oct	79	23	Sept	79	23	Sept	79
5117	Fujitsu Ltd	59%	31 Sep	104	1	Mar	80	24	Mar	80	24	Mar	80
5118	Fujitsu Ltd	59%	31 Sep	104	1	Mar	80	24	Mar	80	24	Mar	80
5119	Furniture Electric	1	Mar	104	1	Mar	80	24	Mar	80	24	Mar	80
5120	Hilitchi Cable Ltd	54	30 Mar	9997	15	Jul	81	21	Mar	79	15	Jul	81
5121	Hilitchi Corp	54	30 Mar	9997	15	Jul	81	21	Mar	79	15	Jul	81
5122	Hitchi Ltd	54	30 Mar	9997	15	Jul	81	21	Mar	79	15	Jul	81
5123	Honda Motor Co Ltd	51	28 Mar	101	1	Mar	80	24	Mar	80	24	Mar	80
5124	Honda Motor Co Ltd	51	28 Mar	101	1	Mar	80	24	Mar	80	24	Mar	80
5125	Honda Motor Co Ltd	51	28 Mar	101	1	Mar	80	24	Mar	80	24	Mar	80
5126	Honda Motor Co Ltd	51	28 Mar	101	1	Mar	80	24	Mar	80	24	Mar	80
5127	Honda Motor Co Ltd	51	28 Mar	101	1	Mar	80	24	Mar	80	24	Mar	80
5128	Honda Motor Co Ltd	51	28 Mar	101	1	Mar	80	24	Mar	80	24	Mar	80
5129	Honda Motor Co Ltd	51	28 Mar	101	1	Mar	80	24	Mar	80	24	Mar	80
5130	Jacobs Co Ltd	70%	28 Feb	148	20	Jun	79	17	Feb	79	20	Feb	79
5131	Jacobs Co Ltd	70%	28 Feb	148	20	Jun	79	17	Feb	79	20	Feb	79
5132	Jaco Co Ltd	70%	28 Feb	148	20	Jun	79	17	Feb	79	20	Feb	79
5133	Jaco Co Ltd	70%	28 Feb	148	20	Jun	79	17	Feb	79	20	Feb	79
5134	Jaco Co Ltd	70%	28 Feb	148	20	Jun	79	17	Feb	79	20	Feb	79
5135	Jaco Co Ltd	70%	28 Feb	148	20	Jun	79	17	Feb	79	20	Feb	79
5136	Jaco Co Ltd	70%	28 Feb	148	20	Jun	79	17	Feb	79	20	Feb	79
5137	Jaco Co Ltd	70%	28 Feb	148	20	Jun	79	17	Feb	79	20	Feb	79
5138	Jaco Co Ltd	70%	28 Feb	148	20	Jun	79	17	Feb	79	20	Feb	79
5139	Kamatake Ltd	54	30 Mar	154	30	Jun	79	25	Mar	79	14	Aug	79
5140	Kamatake Corp	4	28 Mar	154	30	Jun	79	25	Mar	79	14	Aug	79
5141	Kanekireki Corp	70%	28 Feb	154	30	Jun	79	25	Mar	79	14	Aug	79
5142	Kawasaki Steel Co	54%	28 Mar	154	30	Jun	79	25	Mar	79	14	Aug	79
5143	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5144	Kiyo Sogo Co Ltd	6%	27 Mar	216	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5145	Kiyo Sogo Co Ltd	6%	27 Mar	216	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5146	Kiyo Sogo Co Ltd	6%	27 Mar	216	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5147	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5148	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5149	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5150	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5151	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5152	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5153	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5154	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5155	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5156	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5157	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5158	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5159	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5160	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5161	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5162	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5163	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5164	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5165	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5166	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5167	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5168	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5169	Kiyohiro Campe Japan	57	27 Mar	157	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79	15	Oct	79
5170	Mitsubishi Heavy Ind	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5171	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5172	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5173	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5174	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5175	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5176	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5177	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5178	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5179	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5180	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5181	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5182	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5183	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5184	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5185	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5186	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5187	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5188	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5189	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5190	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5191	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5192	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5193	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5194	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5195	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5196	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5197	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5198	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5199	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5200	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5201	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5202	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5203	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5204	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5205	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5206	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5207	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5208	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5209	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5210	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5211	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5212	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5213	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5214	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5215	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5216	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5217	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5218	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5219	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5220	Mitsui Real Estate	4%	29 Mar	159	4	Jan	80	25	Mar	79	25	Mar	79
5221</													

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS
On convertibles having a conversion premium

Rich Co Ltd	\$14	Sept	173	31 Jul 89	29 Sep 91	maturity
Sonic Electric Co	\$14	Mar	1	1 Apr 91	26 Mar 92	maturity
Sonic Electric Co	\$14	Nov	65	1 Oct 91	28 Nov 92	maturity
Socimi Co Ltd	\$14	Nov	160	10 Nov 91	28 Dec 92	maturity
Solus Corp Ltd	\$14	Jan	1	1 Feb 92	28 Jan 93	maturity
Southeast House Ltd	\$14	Jan	39	4 Jun 91	29 Jan 93	maturity
Sunbeam Cars	\$14	Mar	67	17 May 91	19 Mar 93	maturity
Sunbeam Electric	\$14	Mar	124	11 May 91	20 Mar 93	maturity
Sunbeam Metal Indust	\$14	Mar	117	1 Nov 91	26 Sep 93	maturity
Sunbeam Metal Indust	\$14	Mar	51	2 Feb 91	26 Sep 93	maturity
Sunbeam Metal Indust	\$14	Mar	44	1 Mar 91	26 Sep 93	maturity
Sunbeam Metal Indust	\$14	Mar	116	1 Mar 91	26 Sep 93	maturity
Tektronix Inc	\$14	Mar	108	8 Apr 91	26 Mar 92	maturity
Tektronix Inc	\$14	Mar	109	1 Sep 91	26 Sep 92	maturity
Tektronix Inc	\$14	Mar	218	1 Nov 91	26 Sep 92	maturity
Tektronix Inc	\$14	Mar	123	1 Dec 91	21 Mar 93	maturity
Teko Mewa & Fuchs	\$14	Mar	125	15 Oct 91	24 Mar 93	maturity
Wackell Corp	\$14	Aug	103%	15 Oct 91	24 Mar 93	maturity
Yamada Securities	\$14	Mar	117	15 Oct 91	24 Mar 93	maturity
Yamamotoyama Pharma	\$14	Dec	114	31 Oct 91	21 Dec 93	maturity
						MISCELLANEOUS
Bow Valley Inv	\$12.92		116	15 Apr 91	31 maturity	
Rond Selection	121.58	6½	154	15 Sep 91	31 Jan 96	
						UNITED STATES AMERICA
Addresograph 12.50	\$14	Mar	77%	1 Dec 91	maturity	
Aleksco Interfoss 42.75	\$14	Dec	28	28 Apr 92	maturity	
American Express 17.75	\$14	Mar	100	1 May 92	maturity	
American Express 33.25	\$14	Mar	139	15 May 92	maturity	
American Express 45.25	\$14	Mar	116	30 Aug 92	maturity	

- Explanation of Symbols -

15	Addresseecheck 12.58	4%	28 May	77%	1 Dec 88	maturity
16	Alaska Interstate 42.53	8%	25 May	45%	20 Apr 81	maturity
17	American Con 17.59	4%	28 May	93%	1 May 49	maturity
18	American Express 31.13	4%	27 May	119%	15 May 73	maturity
19	American Mexlife 49.54	9%	27 May	114%	30 Aug 82	maturity

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Max Ferrero in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
EUROPEAN PATENT ATTORNEY		Monsanto Europe S.A.	Brussels	About 35; Fr., Dutch or Ger. mother tongue; M.Sc. in chemistry/chemical engineering; Dutch Eng.	Mrs. S. Vanholder, Monsanto Europe S.A., Attn: box 1, 274-272 Ave. de Tervuren, 1150 Brussels.	L'EXP. 13-10-84
TEXTILE LEADER		Brazil's largest private trading co. in textiles.	Vienna	Good knowl. of Eastern countries; Ger., Eng.; min. 5 yrs. exp. in textile field.	M. Marcel Lungoi, Comptoir Economique et Général 15/1, A-1120 Wien.	L'EXP. 13-10-84
COURTIER INTERNATIONAL		Courtage de pétrole Int'l et de produits pétroliers.	Paris	Some knowl. pour le commerce et la négociation en arabe; Int'l.; Fr., Eng. +; 1re exp. dans commerce Int'l.	Int'l. 254, Carras Conseil, 64 Rue Lutèce, 75116 Paris.	L'Express 12-11-84
INTERNATIONAL SALES MANAGER	Highly Competitive	Impega Corp.	Stamford, Connecticut	Impressive track record in chemicals/polymer sales; 10 yrs. exp. sales & mktg. incl. 5 in Int'l sales & mktg.	Professional Employment, Impega Corporation, 1021 West 4800 South, Moy, Utah 84067, U.S.A.	L'EXP. 10-11-84
DIRECTEUR VISION ENGINEERING	Environs F.F. 300,000	Société de télécommunications (télécommunications).	Wiss. C.E.P.	Franç. Esp.: + 5 ans exp.; ouverture d'esprit, sens de l'international; Fr., Eng.	Int'l. 2682, Eaton & Whitney Conseil, 150 Bd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris.	L'EXP. 10-11-84

Yield																		
Asst	Security	%	Mat	Moode	Avg	Moode	Avg	Moode	Avg	Moode	Yield							
				Price	Net	L/Curr	Price	Net	L/Curr	Price	Yield							
dm 258	Unicredit Finance W/w	8	22 Jun	117	5.64	5.64	dm 20	Odeo City	8	27 Mar	107	4.77	4.77					
dm 259	Dresdner Finance X/w	8	22 Sep	120	7.77	7.77	dm 20	Odeo City	8	20 Aug	102	5.63	5.63					
dm 260	Hanafi Finance	8	21 Jul	101	7.55	7.55	dm 20	Odeo City	8	20 Jul	104	5.67	5.67					
dm 261	Klaesche-Humboldt	8	21 Jul	101	7.55	7.55	dm 20	Odeo City	8	22 Aug	102	5.72	5.72					
dm 262	Vesta Int'l Finance W/w	4	21 Dec	272	4.71	4.71	dm 20	Oste-Kyrk	8	25 Jun	101	5.68	5.68					
dm 263	Vesta Int'l Finance X/w	4	22 Dec	24	5.15	5.15	dm 20	Stora Enso Norsk Skog	8	20 Sep	97	6.61	6.61					
dm 264	Volkswagen Int'l Fin	7	22 Mar	191	7.32	7.32	dm 20	Stora Enso Norsk Skog	8	20 Aug	98	6.99	6.99					
ICELAND																		
dm 265	Iceland	7	22 Apr	101	4.64	4.64	dm 180	Philippines	6	15 Apr	W17	7.76	7.76					
dm 266	Iceland	9	22 Jun	105	5.67	5.67	PHILIPPINES											
IRELAND																		
dm 267	Ireland	9	26 Dec	102	8.14	8.14	dm 180	South Africa	8	25 May	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 268	Ireland	9	27 Sep	102	7.94	7.94	dm 180	South Africa	8	26 Nov	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 269	Ireland 7,500	7	26 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	27 Nov	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 270	Ireland	8	26 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	21 Oct	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 271	Ireland	8	26 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	Escom Electr Supply	8	25 May	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 272	Ireland	8	26 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	Escom Electr Supply	8	26 May	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 273	Ireland	8	26 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	Escom Electr Supply	8	26 May	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 274	Ireland	8	26 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	Escom Electr Supply	8	26 May	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 275	Ireland	8	26 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	Escom Electr Supply	8	26 May	102	4.7	4.7					
ITALY																		
dm 276	Azienda Nazion Strade	8	26 Jun	101	5.66	5.66	dm 180	South Africa	8	25 May	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 277	Carapelle Di Credito	8	26 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	26 Nov	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 278	Crediti Credito Oltre	8	26 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	27 Nov	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 279	Ferrovie Della Sicilia	8	26 Mar	102	5.65	5.65	dm 180	South Africa	8	21 Oct	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 280	Carrozza Della Sicilia	8	26 Mar	102	5.65	5.65	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 281	Olivetti Int'l (Int'l)	8	26 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
JAPAN																		
dm 282	Bank Of Tokyo Carosco	8	27 Jun	101	4.64	4.64	dm 180	South Africa	8	25 May	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 283	Bank Of Tokyo Corpco	8	27 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	26 Nov	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 284	Full Int'l Finance H/c	7	27 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	27 Nov	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 285	Hessende-Cord Lntd	8	25 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	21 Oct	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 286	Japan Airlines	8	27 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 287	Japan Develop Bank	8	27 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 288	Japan Develop Bank	8	27 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 289	Japan System Rubber	8	27 Jun	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 290	Japan Car Cos	8	26 May	102	4.64	4.64	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 291	Kansai Electric Power	8	26 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 292	Kobe City	8	26 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 293	Kobe City	8	26 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 294	Kobe City	8	26 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 295	Kobe City	8	26 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 296	Kobe City	8	26 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 297	Kobe City	8	26 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 298	Kobe City	8	26 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 299	Kubota Ltd	8	26 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 300	Long-Term Credit Bank	8	26 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 301	Mitsubishi Heavy W/c	8	26 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 302	Mitsubishi Heavy Ind	8	26 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 303	Nippon Credit Bank	8	26 Feb	102	7.20	7.20	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 304	Rhythmen Wska W/c	8	26 Feb	102	5.65	5.65	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 305	Santander Finance Add	8	26 Feb	102	5.65	5.65	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 306	Santander Finance Add	8	26 Feb	102	5.65	5.65	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 307	Tokyo Electric Power	8	26 Feb	102	5.65	5.65	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 308	Tokyo Electric Power	8	26 Feb	102	5.65	5.65	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 309	Tokyo Electric Power	8	26 Feb	102	5.65	5.65	dm 180	South Africa	8	22 Aug	102	4.7	4.7					
LUXEMBOURG																		
dm 310	Arbed Finance	8	26 Jun	101	4.26	4.26	dm 180	Spain	8	25 May	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 311	Arbed Finance	8	26 Jun	102	4.26	4.26	dm 180	Spain	8	26 May	101	4.7	4.7					
MEXICO																		
dm 312	Mexico	8	25 Apr	101	7.24	7.24	dm 180	Spain	8	25 May	101	4.7	4.7					
dm 313	Banco Nacional Obrera	8	25 Jun	101	7.24	7.24	dm 180	Spain	8	26 May	101	4.7	4.7					
dm 314	Comision Fed Electric	8	25 Jun	101	7.24	7.24	dm 180	Spain	8	26 May	101	4.7	4.7					
dm 315	Comision Fed Electric	8	25 Jun	101	7.24	7.24	dm 180	Spain	8	26 May	101	4.7	4.7					
dm 316	Comision Fed Electric	8	25 Jun	101	7.24	7.24	dm 180	Spain	8	26 May	101	4.7	4.7					
dm 317	Pemex Petroleras Mexican	8	25 Jun	101	7.24	7.24	dm 180	Spain	8	26 May	101	4.7	4.7					
dm 318	Pemex Petroleras Mexican	8	25 Jun	101	7.24	7.24	dm 180	Spain	8	26 May	101	4.7	4.7					
NETHERLANDS																		
dm 319	Alpe Nv	8	26 Sep	100%	7.24	7.24	dm 180	Council Of Europe	8	26 Jun	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 320	Border Transpol Int'l	8	26 Feb	102	7.24	7.24	dm 180	Council Of Europe	8	27 Mar	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 321	Edu (Doch-Hanovar)	8	26 Jun	101	5.65	5.65	dm 180	Council Of Europe	8	26 Jun	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 322	Edu (Doch-Hanovar)	8	26 Jun	102	5.65	5.65	dm 180	Council Of Europe	8	26 Jun	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 323	Nederlandse Gemaal	8	26 Dec	102	7.24	7.24	dm 180	Council Of Europe	8	26 Jun	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 324	Phanes Gemaalmeen	8	26 Dec	102	7.24	7.24	dm 180	Council Of Europe	8	26 Jun	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 325	Recreatie Gemaalmeen	8	26 Dec	102	7.24	7.24	dm 180	Council Of Europe	8	26 Jun	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 326	Recreatie Nederland	8	26 Dec	102	7.24	7.24	dm 180	Council Of Europe	8	26 Jun	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 327	Shell Int'l Finance	8	26 Feb	101	5.65	5.65	dm 180	Council Of Europe	8	26 Jun	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 328	Shell Int'l Finance	8	26 Feb	102	5.65	5.65	dm 180	Council Of Europe	8	26 Jun	102	4.7	4.7					
NEW ZEALAND																		
dm 329	New Zealand	8	26 Mar	101	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 330	New Zealand	8	26 May	101	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 331	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 332	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 333	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 334	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 335	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 336	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 337	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 338	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 339	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 340	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 341	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 342	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 343	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 344	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 345	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 346	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 347	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	8	26 Dec	102	4.7	4.7					
dm 348	New Zealand	8	26 May	102	4.25	4.25	dm 180	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel										

**The Daily Source for
International Investors.**



THE AIR FRANCE FLEET.
AIR FRANCE HAS THE FINEST
AND MOST ADVANCED
AIRCRAFT IN THE WORLD:
THE SPACIOUS B 747, THE
SUPERFAST CONCORDE, THE
INNOVATIVE AIRBUS, THE
EFFICIENT B 737 AND B 727.
ALL PLANES OFFER A PERFECT
MIX OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY
AND COMFORT.
THE HIGH AND MIGHTY
AIR FRANCE FLEET: ANOTHER
EXAMPLE OF THE HIGH
STANDARDS YOU FIND
WHEN YOU FLY AIR FRANCE

AIR FRANCE WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER



Over-the-Counter

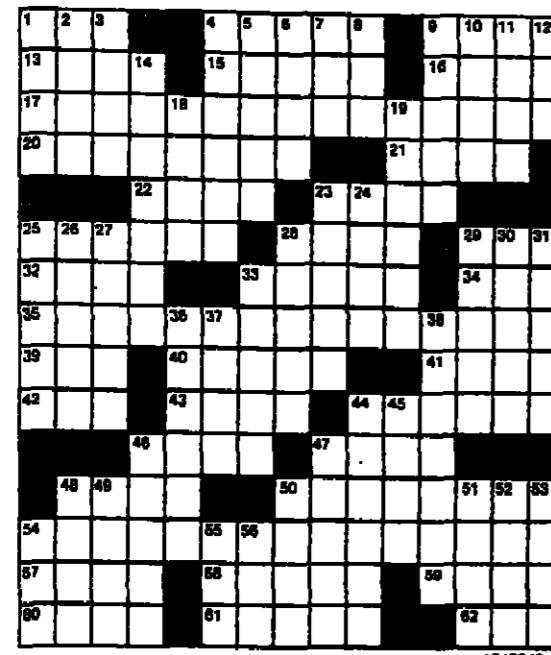
American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Oct. 19, 1984

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Oct. 19, 1984

The Global Newspaper



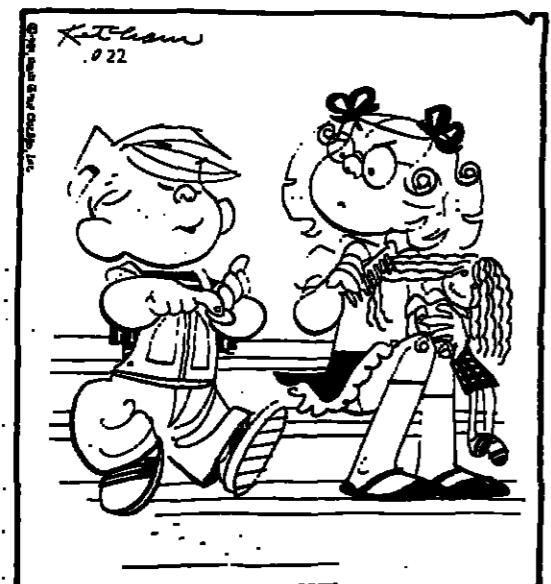
ACROSS

- Owns
- Calendar
- moon's age at New Year's Day
- Collide
- Concerning
- Red signal flare
- Sacred bird of Egypt
- Camel
- Transmission via genes
- Heart
- One-time Hungarian prime minister
- Former Israeli foreign minister
- Sermon
- Cupid
- Airman's short trip
- The Terrible one
- Necktie
- Peruvian plant
- Lion
- Annapolis grad.
- Steved pulp
- Assembly
- Irish Sea feeder
- Eastern title

DOWN

- Jumble
- Famed netman
- Recipe verb
- Crude image
- Glazier's purchase
- Wan
- Bee follower
- Spread bay
- Above, in Bonn
- Slime
- Kin of "Hey, there!"
- Debut
- Instrumental piece
- Kind of school
- Department of southern France
- Capital of Western Samoa
- Word puzzle
- Dog
- Forward
- Bandleader Shaw
- Thun's river
- Crush into bits
- Ump's counterpart
- Tosca" and "Carmen"
- Vapor
- Memory loss
- Rode the waves
- Repute
- Piebald horse
- Protein in muscles
- Final word
- Quinta
- Italian wine region
- Lachryma
- Wiseant
- Alpha
- Regard
- Alphabetic quartet
- Mill. address
- Suitcase
- Stray

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"SURE I KNOW HOW TO COUNT! THERE'S ONE, A COUPLE, A FEW... AND A WHOLE BUNCH!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words:

ETIRP

BOYHB

CUSTOC

ORMMNEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER FROM THE **(Answers tomorrow)**

Friday's Jumble: TEASE OFTEN MASCOT SPLEEN
Answer: What the bankrupt businessman couldn't pass—THE "ASSET" TEST

WEATHER

EUROPE		HIGH	LOW	ASIA		HIGH	LOW
Algiers	22	22	15	Beirut	35	35	35
Amsterdam	22	22	15	Bahrain	35	35	35
Athens	22	22	15	Beijing	25	25	25
Baku	22	22	15	Bombay	25	25	25
Berlin	15	15	15	Brunei	15	15	15
Bucharest	22	22	15	Calcutta	25	25	25
Budapest	22	22	15	Chengdu	25	25	25
Copenhagen	22	22	15	Colombo	25	25	25
Costa Del Sol	22	22	15	Delhi	25	25	25
Dublin	11	11	4	Doha	25	25	25
Durham	12	12	5	Dubai	25	25	25
Florence	21	21	15	Edmonton	25	25	25
Frankfurt	21	21	15	El Cairo	25	25	25
Grenoble	12	12	5	Endeavour	25	25	25
Helsinki	11	11	5	Ense	25	25	25
Istanbul	22	22	15	Erbil	25	25	25
Lausanne	12	12	5	Faridpur	25	25	25
London	14	14	5	Fez	25	25	25
Milan	18	18	10	Gaza	25	25	25
Moscow	14	14	5	Glasgow	25	25	25
Nicosia	15	15	8	Guangzhou	25	25	25
Oulu	19	19	12	Hanoi	25	25	25
Paris	16	16	7	Hiroshima	25	25	25
Prague	20	20	5	Islamabad	25	25	25
Rome	20	20	5	Jaipur	25	25	25
Stockholm	14	14	5	Kuala Lumpur	25	25	25
Toronto	17	17	12	Khartoum	25	25	25
Venice	17	17	12	Kuala Lumpur	25	25	25
Vienna	15	15	8	Kuala Lumpur	25	25	25
Zurich	15	15	8	Kuala Lumpur	25	25	25

MIDDLE EAST

Azerbaijan 15 25 12 5
Baku 25 25 12 5
Bahrain 25 25 12 5
Beirut 25 25 12 5
Damascus 20 45 8 45
Jerusalem 20 45 12 12
Tel Aviv 25 25 12 5
AFRICA

Ackland 15 25 12 5
Johannesburg 25 25 12 5
Lagos 25 25 12 5
Nairobi 25 25 12 5
Niger 25 25 12 5
Nigeria 25 25 12 5
Port Louis 25 25 12 5
Rabat 25 25 12 5
Sana'a 25 25 12 5
Tunis 25 25 12 5
Windhoek 25 25 12 5
LATIN AMERICA

Ackland 15 25 12 5
Barbados 25 25 12 5
Buenos Aires 25 25 12 5
Caracas 25 25 12 5
Mexico City 25 25 12 5
Rio de Janeiro 25 25 12 5
Sao Paulo 25 25 12 5
NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage 25 25 12 5
Atlanta 25 25 12 5
Boston 25 25 12 5
Calgary 25 25 12 5
Denver 25 25 12 5
Edmonton 25 25 12 5
Honolulu 25 25 12 5
Los Angeles 25 25 12 5
Miami 25 25 12 5
Montreal 25 25 12 5
New York 25 25 12 5
Toronto 25 25 12 5
ASIA

Bangkok 25 25 12 5
Beijing 25 25 12 5
Hanoi 25 25 12 5
Hong Kong 25 25 12 5
India 25 25 12 5

Algiers 25 25 12 5
Amsterdam 25 25 12 5
Athens 25 25 12 5
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Copenhagen 25 25 12 5
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Sana'a 25 25 12 5
Tunis 25 25 12 5
Windhoek 25 25 12 5
MIDDLE EAST

Azerbaijan 15 25 12 5
Baku 25 25 12 5
Bahrain 25 25 12 5
Beirut 25 25 12 5
Damascus 20 45 8 45
Jerusalem 20 45 12 12
Tel Aviv 25 25 12 5
AFRICA

Ackland 15 25 12 5
Johannesburg 25 25 12 5
Lagos 25 25 12 5
Nairobi 25 25 12 5
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Port Louis 25 25 12 5
Rabat 25 25 12 5
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ASIA

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India 25 25 12 5
Islamabad 25 25 12 5
Leh 25 25 12 5
Shanghai 25 25 12 5
Taipei 25 25 12 5
Tokyo 25 25 12 5
EUROPE

Algiers 25 25 12 5
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Berlin 25 25 12 5
Bucharest 25 25 12 5
Budapest 25 25 12 5
Copenhagen 25 25 12 5
Costa Del Sol 25 25 12 5
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Frankfurt 25 25 12 5
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Lausanne 25 25 12 5
London 25 25 12 5
Milan 25 25 12 5
Moscow 25 25 12 5
Nicosia 25 25 12 5
Oulu 25 25 12 5
Paris 25 25 12 5
Prague 25 25 12 5
Stockholm 25 25 12 5
Toronto 25 25 12 5
Venice 25 25 12 5
Vienna 25 25 12 5
Zurich 25 25 12 5
AFRICA

Ackland 15 25 12 5
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Lagos 25 25 12 5
Nairobi 25 25 12 5
Niger 25 25 12 5
Nigeria 25 25 12 5
Port Louis 25 25 12 5
Rabat 25 25 12 5
Sana'a 25 25 12 5
Tunis 25 25 12 5
Windhoek 25 25 12 5
ASIA

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Hong Kong 25 25 12 5
India 25 25 12 5
Islamabad 25 25 12 5
Leh 25 25 12 5
Shanghai 25 25 12 5
Taipei 25 25 12 5
Tokyo 25 25 12 5
EUROPE

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It would never occur to her since she herself to be a role model for the woman — Wing constantly quotes authors and poets to parallel her ideas in her conductor.

As author of "Porcine's Companions," too, the 400-odd pages of "Parasites and Kisses" (a title derived from a poem by Isadora Wing) are filled with references to Chekhov, Singer, Voltaire, Graham Greene, Bernard Shaw, Henry Miller, Cummings, William Blake, W. H. Auden, T.S. Eliot, George Bernard Shaw, and Shakespeare. Since the story there are long poems in the "Heartburn," a leather-bound novel about marital dis-

order, and "Parasites and Kisses" (titles of a household with two homosocial Isadora Wing is the famous

Josh Ace, hasn't quite made

cardinal describes their problem: club selection, and he was never

watered well, author Ace says:

"Wanting Wing to cook his meat and

time as an ordinary housewife,

and retreating to her writing

she deep inside she believes that if

she writes for her power

will come back. Long writes "I

make love-writer determine, the

she thought she died years ago,

want to haunt her in a new form

— for the kind of full blis-

sion Isadora's center, her salvation,

and her lifeblood."

successfully, to recapture her hu-

manity and uninteresting

by a famous father — takes comfort in free-lance books,

an earth mother Josh Ace

more courageous with his

Isadora Wing, with her sexual

raunchy, frank explicit, ultra-

sexual writing herself so seriously.

a wonderful human character. You can tell her apart

the bumpy, Connecticut high-

her personal license plate — a

for female genitalia derived

from an obscenity, once said

he never slept

Lauda Edges Prost By 1/2 Point to Take Formula-1 Crown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ESTORIL, Portugal — Niki Lauda of Austria won his third Formula One auto racing championship on Sunday, edging his McLaren teammate Alain Prost of France by a half point after finishing second to the Frenchman in the Portuguese Grand Prix.

His seventh victory of the season — equaling the record set by Jim Clark of Britain in 1963 — was not enough for Prost to become the first Frenchman to win the world title.

Prost drove flawlessly and was never in danger of not winning the race. But he had to concede the championship to Lauda when for the first time since 1967 the driving title was decided between two teammates in the season's finale.

While Prost took the lead on the ninth lap and went well ahead of the field, Lauda drove strongly to move up from the 11th starting place on the grid. Within 30 laps he was in third place, but he needed to go one better to beat Prost for the championship.

Lauda's task was extremely difficult because he was almost 40 seconds down on second-placed Nigel Mansell in a Lotus. But Mansell spun on the 51st lap and had to retire because of brake failure.

The race and the championship were then over. Lauda, who on the previous lap set the day's best lap time, was well clear of the next racer, Ayrton Senna of Brazil.

The six points Lauda earned for second place left him with 72 to Prost's 71.5. It is the second success-

ive year in which Prost was edged for the title in the final race.

Elio de Angelis finished third in the standings with 34 points, and won what he called the "non-McLaren championship."

On the winner's podium, Prost and Lauda shook hands and smilingly exchanged comments.

Lauda called it the hardest race he has ever driven in a career of 157 Grand Prix events. "The back-markers were more difficult than I can easily remember," he said.

"I didn't think I could do it," Lauda said. "It was the hardest race of my life. I took risks I've never taken before but when I saw Mansell in the pits I knew I was lucky."

The luckless Briton, only 20 laps away from his best, said: "There was no way Niki was going to catch me — I just don't believe it, I feel like crying."

Prost would have won the title if Lauda had finished third.

A world champion in 1975 and 1977, Lauda joined Jackie Stewart of Britain and Jack Brabham of Australia as three-time world champions. Only Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, who won five titles in the 1950s, has done better.

Prost was the first to embrace Lauda on the victory rostrum. He was quickly followed by Lauda's wife, Marlene, who was making a rare appearance at the track.

"I proved today that I am a winner by winning seven races in one season," Prost said. "But you need luck to win the title, and Niki had the luck."

They will be fighting it out again next year, both having signed for a another season with McLaren.

"I did everything that I had to and got another victory," Prost added. "But it was no use for the championship.

"Of course I am a little disappointed. But Niki's a fantastic teammate and we're going to celebrate the championship together and go out next year to win it again."

It was the fourth 1-2 finish for the McLaren team this year and the team's 12th victory in 16 races.

The outgoing world champion, Nelson Piquet of Brazil, started from the pole position but was beaten off the line. He spun on the first lap but got back in the race and finished sixth.

The 30-year-old champion won 11 lopsided rounds against Hamsho in winning their first match of right hooks.

The champion, who had worried

that three women would be named

as judges for the bout, took matters into his right hand and hooked Hamsho to the canvas twice in the third round to end the contest between two 159-pound (72.5-kilogram) left-handers.

Hagler, who grew up in nearby Newark, New Jersey, dreaming of fighting at the Garden, made his debut there Friday night after 63 pro fights, and was welcomed by a crowd of about 12,000. He successfully defended his undisputed world middleweight championship for the 10th time overall and the second against Hamsho.

The champion, who had worried

that three women would be named

as judges for the bout, took matters

into his right hand and hooked

Hamsho to the canvas twice in the third round to end the contest between two 159-pound (72.5-kilogram) left-handers.

Hamsho has dedicated his career

to Flood's memory, but Hagler was

also on a mission Friday night. He

was more focused than marvelous

in his last two defenses against Roberto Duran and Juan Rojas, and

there is a big fight brewing next

year without a defeat.

Seni off at 1-9 odds in a five-horse field, Slew o' Gold also

earned a \$350,400 winner's purse to bring his career total to \$2,652,334

for Mickey Taylor and Dr. James Hill. That total is second only to John Henry's \$6 million record.

Slew o' Gold paid \$22.00, \$2.10,

\$2.10, he completed the 1½ miles in 2:28 4-5 — almost three seconds

slower than his victory in last year's

Gold Cup. Hail Bold King re-

turned \$2.20 and \$2.10 for second,

and Boundig Basque paid \$2.10 to

show.

The Gold Cup could be Slew o'

Gold's next-to-last race before he

goes to stud in 1985. The \$3-million

Breeders Cup at Hollywood Park

on Nov. 10 is supposed to be his

last race, but there is a possibility

that Slew o' Gold will hook up with

John Henry in the Hollywood Invitational on Dec. 9.

At Laurel Race Course, Seattle

Song used a burst of speed in the

final furlong to win the 33rd running

of the Washington D.C. Interna-

tional by three lengths. Seattle

Song was ridden by Craig Ashmus

and trained by Francois Bou-

tin.

Persian Tiara, representing the

United States, finished second in

the 11-horse race, and Strawberry

Road II, representing Australia,

finished third before a crowd of

16,413.

The winner paid \$52.60, \$9.80

and \$5.80. His time over 1½ miles

was 2:27 1-5. Persian Tiara re-

turned \$35 and \$5 for placed

Strawberry Road II paid \$6.20 for

show. The 1-3 exacta paid \$173.20.

In Toronto, meanwhile, All

Along was the early favorite to be-

come the first horse in 18 years to

post back-to-back triumphs in the

\$600,000 International Sunday at

Woodbine Racetrack. It is the rich-

est and most prestigious thorough-

bred race in Canada.

The 5-year-old French mare, an

early 9-5 favorite and North

American Horse of the Year in

1983, was going against a small but

field of nine horses on the

grueling 1 5/8-mile-long Marshall

Turf course.

"In this race all the horses are

tough to beat," said All Along's

trainer, Patrick Biancone. "Esprit

du Nord had a very good race at

the Arc de Triomphe, and Majesty's

Prince is a good horse too. I think

these three horses will be first shots

of the race."

In only two races this year, All

Along finished third in the Prix de

l'Arc de Triomphe two weeks ago

in Paris, half a length ahead of

Esprit du Nord, and fourth in the

Turf Classique last month in New

York.

All Along won the race by 1 1/2

lengths over Esprit du Nord, and

Esprit du Nord was second.

Transition

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
CLEVELAND—Walters Done Wilkins

Forward-center

INDIANA—Traded Batch Carter guard, to

New York for 0-1986 second-round draft choice.

KANSAS CITY—Announced the retirement of

Eric Jordan, sound.

WASHINGTON—Signed Tom Peterski,

guard, and Delonte Taylor, center, on wa-

fers.

(2) Nichols (2), Sykes (2), Fox (2). Shots on

Walters Done Wilkins 0.



Mustafa Hamsho hitting the canvas at Marvin Hagler's feet.

Hagler Retains Middleweight Crown With 3d-Round Knockout of Hamsho

The Debt That Black Writers Owe to Jazz and the Blues

By Samuel G. Freedman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Folks don't understand the blues," August Wilson writes in his drama "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom." They hear it come out but they don't understand what it got there. They don't understand that life's way of talking. You don't sing to feel better. You sing because that's a way of understanding Rainey.

With "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom," which opened Oct. 11 at the Cort Theater, Wilson has written his own blues. He based the play on the blues singer Gertrude "Ma" Rainey, and he set it in a recording session in Chicago in December 1927. The language of Wilson's characters, alternately sassy and sorrowful, is the language of the blues, which has always been a music for crying and dancing. Ma Rainey and her band members tell stories that blues songs have told, of sexual liaisons and Satanic possession and everyday toil. The only difference is that Wilson made his music out of sentences and syllables rather than calloused fingers trembling against guitar strings.

In so doing, Wilson joins a chain of black writers who have been profoundly influenced by black music. Spirituals, jazz and the blues have affected the style and the content of black authors from Langston Hughes to Alice Walker, from Ralph Ellison to Charles Fuller, from Richard Wright to Ntozake Shange. Certainly, there are white artists who have felt similarly moved, such as Edward Albee in writing "The Death of Bessie Smith" or Michael Bennett in directing "Dreamgirls," but the point is that one must struggle to find a major black writer in this century whose work has not been informed by music.

The influence runs in the opposite direction, too. In orchestral pieces like "Harlem Air Shaft" and "Black, Brown and Beige," Duke Ellington created tonal documentaries of black life. Archie Shepp, the contemporary jazz saxophonist, is also a published playwright and poet who mixes words and music in his performances. And Anthony Davis, a composer with roots in both jazz and European classical music, has written an opera about Malcolm X.

Modern black writers have repeatedly reached to music for inspiration. Ellison in "Shadow and Act" and Amiri Baraka (formerly LeRoi Jones) in "Blues People" both argued that music was perhaps the ultimate expression of Afro-American culture. "It was the one vector out of African culture impossible to eradicate," Baraka wrote. "It signified the existence of an Afro-American, and the existence of an Afro-American culture."

"Music has had to be everything for us," said Walker, who won a Pulitzer Prize for her novel "The Color Purple." "It had to be encoded with a lot of the spiritual messages, a lot of the social messages that we need in every generation. That's why our music tends to be both spiritual and political. It's had to bear a burden."

"Music may be our most evolved experience," Shepp said. "Going back to slavery, some of the

most pertinent aspects of our experience grew out of music. We learned the very language through music. The way our preachers developed was through the field hollers, the song sermons — forms that went back to Africa. Our writers, our painters, our whole artistic experience has been informed by the musical experience."

"There are many things about music and song that relate to play writing," said Lloyd Richards, the director of "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom." "A play may be closer to a song than it is to a novel. A song usually tells a story, and it tells it in a compressed way. The imagery, the putting together of language, is similar for a play and a song. The rhythm, the cadences, the immediacy of involvement."

Each form of black music offered different things to the black writer. Spirituals were among the first black art forms to fuse Western elements; in this case, the lexicon of Christianity — with the circumstances of black life. Songs about the Jews' bondage in Egypt and their deliverance into the Promised Land took on an added resonance for an enslaved or disenfranchised people.

The power of such themes touched writers, too. W.E. DuBois, the black political theorist, began each chapter of his book "The Souls of Black Folk" with a quotation from a spiritual.

Walker listened extensively to the gospel singers Mahalia Jackson and Clara Ward while writing her first novel, "The Third Life of Grange Copeland." She considers Stevie Wonder a spiritual singer, rather than a pop singer, and she opened "The Color Purple" with a quote from his song "Do Like You." Another one of Walker's musical influences is the late reggae star Bob Marley, who filled his political anthems with biblical allusions.

"One of the most frightening things to me," Walker said, "would be to play a Bob Marley song for someone and have them not respond. It would signal a kind of deadness. It's not the beat alone. There's something else — the sincerity, the conviction. It's like anything that's authentic."

The blues also possessed those traits. Even a slicker, current blues musician like B.B. King writes songs about ghetto life that, said Shepp, "speak to the people, have a contact with the people, that our writers sometimes don't."

If spirituals and the blues influenced writers largely by what they suggested and implied, then jazz did so in more direct ways. Jazz surely derives from folk roots, but it is also the music of the black intelligentsia. Jazz is a rigorous and technically demanding music, one that deeply affected such composers as Stravinsky and Gershwin. The men and women who made jazz, at least from the bebop revolution of the 1940s onward, considered themselves artists, not entertainers. Their compositions reflected their involvement in racial and political issues.

Ellington wrote several "tune poems" as he called them, about the black experience in America. John Coltrane composed "Alabama" as a personal elegy for the three girls who died in the racially motivated bombing of a black church. Charles Mingus' "Faubus"



Theresa Merritt belting out the blues in "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom." Inset: Larry Riley, Patti LaBelle in "A Soldier's Story."

biles of Faubus" needed Orval Faubus, the segregationist governor of Arkansas.

All of this made jazz musicians models of achievement and self-worth. "They represented a heightened sense of the role model," Shepp said. "They had done it their way. Lacking a great deal of formal education, they played the white man's game, but on their terms."

Baraka, in "Blues People," argued that jazz "put on a more intellectually and psychologically satisfying level the traditional separation and isolation of the black man from America."

The construction of blues songs also influenced black writers. The language was lean and economical; it used the literary devices of metaphor, alliteration and onomatopoeia. At one point in "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom," after one of Ma's musicians has told how white men raped his mother and lynched her father, Wilson has another character simply break into the blues song "Samson and Delilah": "If I had my way / If I had my way / If I had my way / I would tear this old building down."

Many blues musicians were themselves larger-than-life figures who could well animate a writer's imagination. "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom" had its genesis in Rainey record that Wilson bought in 1976.

"I listened," he said, "and I began to write. My first idea was to explore the economic exploitation of black musicians. The play took place entirely in the recording studio. I wrestled with that awhile and abandoned it. I came back to the play in 1978, and I began to hear the voices of the band members. So I decided to open the door to the band room and see who was inside. The whole time I was writing, I was listening to records in my room. I was listening to the male blues singers — Charlie Patton, Son House — because I was writing the men in the band. And I was trying to write honestly, to aquire the force of the blues."

Blues singers like Bessie Smith and Ma Rainey were touchstones, particularly for black women writers. Beyond their success as artists and entertainers, they possessed the stuff of great literary characters. They were proud and tragic, indomitable and exploited, and they cast a jaundiced eye at men.

"When I started working on 'The Color Purple,'" Walker said, "I was listening to a lot of Bessie Smith, Ma Rainey, the women on the 'Mean Mothers' album. I loved the way they dealt with sexuality, with the relationships with men. They showed you had a whole self and you were not to succumb to being somebody else's — as they would say — 'play toy.' Those singers also reminded me of the women in my own life. When I was growing up in Georgia, I had aunts who worked as domestics all week and on the weekends transformed themselves into femmes fatales. They had this energy and bravado to live a fuller life than the society had planned for them. And when I see a picture of Bessie Smith on one of those ornate sofas with feathers all around, I know she must have been the same way."

■ **A Searing Inside Account**

"In 'Ma Rainey's Black Bottom,' the writer August Wilson sends the entire history of black America crashing down upon our heads," wrote Frank Rich of The New York Times in his review of the play. "This play is a searing inside account of what white racism does to its victims — and it floats on the same authentic artistry as the blues music it celebrates. Harrowing as 'Ma Rainey's' can be, it is also funny, salty, carnal and lyrical. Like his real-life heroine, the legendary singer Gertrude 'Ma' Rainey, Wilson articulates a legacy of unspeakable agony and rage in a spellbinding voice. . . . Theresa Merritt is Ma Rainey incarnate."

LANGUAGE Presidential Parrhesia

By William Safire
WASHINGTON — "Forgive me," President Reagan began recently, "but judging from the record of those who are philosophically or constitutionally opposed to what we are doing, we might be better off consulting astrologers about what the deficit will be in 1989."

Earlier in the campaign, he said about the Democratic candidates: "Forgive me, but their 'new realism' seems to begin right where their old ideas left off."

Again in rebutting critics of the volunteer Army, the president began, "Forgive me, but those are the same people who were wrong on inflation, wrong on unemployment — and there they go again."

Students of the presidency like Steven R. Weisman of The New York Times, who called this pattern to my attention, are wondering what Reagan is getting at. Why is he constantly seeking forgiveness?

The answer is that Reagan is a *parrhesia*. No, this does not mean that he comes from Paris; *parrhesia*, emphasis on the *ke*, is a word rooted in the Greek for "frankness, free-speaking," and it's general meaning is "boldness in speech."

In rhetoric, however, *parrhesia* has a specialized meaning: "warning of potential offense, and asking pardon in advance." It is similar to the announcement by the television anchor, "Portions of the following may be offensive to children" (though the kids lap it up and the only offense taken is by adults).

The technique has long been used by skillful orators and studied by rhetoricians. (I use *rhetoric* in its old sense, "the art of effective persuasion," rather than in its new meaning of "showy and empty oratory; blarney.") In 1586, *parrhesia* was described in this way: "when by winning of curstices to our speech we seek to avoid any offence therein, as thus: Pardon if I be tedious." A better definition was offered by Edward Phillips in his 1678 *New World of English Words*: "In *Rhetorick* it is a figure when by winning of curstices to our speech we seek to avoid any offence therein, as thus: Pardon if I be tedious." The term is in the Webster's New World Dictionary, the Merriam-Webster Ninth Collegiate and the American Heritage Dictionary is *streetwise*. This is defined along the lines of "able to cope with life in crime-ridden urban neighborhoods," but the only people who say *streetwise* these days are office-bound lexicographers out in the back alley, where the books are shipped and the riffs and instant-reminiscing take place.

Street-smart is shrouded in the mists of urban slang. To speculate: a colloquial variant of to be smart is to have the *smarts*; I recall using *street smarts* as a noun applied to big-city politicians in the 1950s. I suspect the hyphenated compound adjective was formed from that noun. A related noun, used in business, is *street sense*.

The term that is in the Webster's New World Dictionary, the Merriam-Webster Ninth Collegiate and the American Heritage Dictionary is *streetwise*. This is defined along the lines of "able to cope with life in crime-ridden urban neighborhoods," but the only people who say *streetwise* these days are office-bound lexicographers out in the back alley, where the books are shipped and the riffs and instant-reminiscing take place.

Grace Hechinger catches the built-in class defiance in the word when she defines it this way: "A *street-smart* person, large or small, may not know which fork to use, but will know whether to stay and fight or run away."

New York Times Service

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MOVING

INTERDEAN

MOVING

ALLIED

VAN LINES INT'L

PARIS

CAIRO

SPAIN

FOUR WINDS

INTERNATIONAL

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

GREAT BRITAIN

SWITZERLAND

PARIS & SUBURBS

PARIS

SUBURBS

SPAIN

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PARIS AREA FURNISHED

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Habitat

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